REGD. NO. B. 1035

Sunday Edition

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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VOL. XXI NO 34 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, AUGUST 26, 1934 PRICE ONE ANNA

Precautions To Save Patna Being Submerged

Several Villages Washed Away

FLOODS IN GANGES, SARJU AND SONE THREATEN TWO DISTS.

Canal Embankment Breaks Involving Huge Loss Of Lives

Arwal Overflooded: People Still Living On Tree-Tops: Rescue Work Pushed Forward

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESP ONDENT)

PATNA, August 25.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has just sent the following telegram to Gandhiji:—

"Severe simultaneous floods in the Ganges, Sarju and Sone are causing rush of water into Chapra and Arrah.

"Details are not yet available. Patna is still safe owing to the embankment, but numerous villages are threatened in Saran, Shahabad, Patna, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Monghyr Districts and along river side villages are badly affected, several being reported to have been washed away. The Canal embankment on both sides of the Sone has broken and great loss to human and cattle life is apprehended. Cattle and men are seen floating on the river. Further flood is apprehended from above Cawnpore.

I am trying to organize relief, but, I realise human helplessness in the face of tremendous onrush of water."

The Central Relief Committee is busy rushing rescue parties to the danger zone, and is fully co-operating with officials in affording relief.

PATNA'S FATE IN BALANCE

Villagers Ordered To Quit

PATNA, Aug. 25.

The following is the full report of floods upto 3 p.m. to-day:—

Though the Ganges and the Sone River floods are subsiding Patna is faced with another and no less threatening a menace from the South, by the alarming rise of the Poonpoon river, rising by 2 feet 6 inches, since last evening.

The water has almost reached upto the height of Patna junction and Culzarbagh Embankment which protects the city from Poonpoon.

PATNA'S FATE IN BALANCE.

In fact a breach of about 6 feet in length is reported in the embankment at the ninth mile near Kumhar. The Engineering staff is striving to fill up the breach, and they hope to do so within 2 to 3 hours. If not, Patna will be in serious danger of being submerged.

So far the situation is under control. Alampur, Sabalpore and Jatly constituting the east-most portion of Patna city are under water. The situation is aggravated by the Ganges water crossing the roads and effecting the junction with "Jala" water near about Fatwah.

A message received by the Patna District Engineer at 1 p.m. to-day, states that Bakhtiarpur—Barh Road is overflooded.

RESCUED.

About 150 persons are reported to have been rescued by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Dinapur, from the Ganges Diara near about Dinapur. Two steamers have been sent to this side this morning for rescue work.

Mr. A. N. Das, District Magistrate, has gone to Hibta to study the situation.

ORDERED TO QUIT.

Latest information from Arrah shows that Mahallas Maukbag, Manshapandeys Bag, Tarimahalla Bhaluipur and Babubazar are all under water. People are being sheltered in Katchari Compound. Instruction has been issued to the residents of Bahiara village to leave the place immediately.

Villages on the Western side of Arwal, in Gaya District, and the surrounding Arwa are heavily inundated. The distressed people are given shelter in the Union President's Bungalow, Maktabs Schools and the Union Offices.

ARWAL OVERFLOODED.

A later report states that Arwal is overflooded.

Latest reports received from Bihta show that people are still on the trees and some more people have been rescued with the help of boats.

The B.C.R.C. volunteers are busy there.—United Press.

PATNA CUT OF DANGER?

Ample Precaution To Prevent Inundation Taken

PATNA, August 25.

The following is the news of floods gathered by the "United Press" from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. today:—

The Executive Engineer of Benares wires this afternoon that flood water level reads 2 feet 4 inches above the danger point, which means subsidence of 5 inches since yesterday. It, therefore, seems Patna is out of danger as the Sone River has gone down about 5 feet at Debri up till now, but the Poonpoon having risen, about 6 inches since this morning, and altogether 3 feet since yesterday, it is threatening to Patna town, but the District Engineer has taken ample precaution to protect the Patna junction and Gulzarbagh Embankment, and closes all opening of the embankment to prevent the inundation of the town.

BREACHES.

A ten-feet wide breach at mile nine, near Kumhar, noticed this morning has been repaired completely by evening with the special efforts of the District Engineer. He has also arranged a police patrol for to-night.

The road from Patna to Barh is overflooded. All traffic has been stopped. Dinapur Cantonment was under knee-deep water, this morning, but water is subsiding gradually.

The Patna Canal was breached this morning, two miles south of Dygha and inundated the area between Pulwarisarif and Neora.

The Dinapur Nawbatpur Road traffic is closed owing to flood near Nargada and Usri at a distance of 2 miles south of Dinapur Cantonment.

The Dinapur-Monair Road was breached to-day at mile 15. The Ganges level near Golghar is now 168 feet above the sea-level.—United Press.

BHITA-MOGHALSERAI LINE CUT OFF

Trains Diverted Mainly Via Grand Chord

PATNA, Aug. 25.

Due to railway breach at Bihta all Up and Down trains are being diverted even to-day mainly via Grand Chord. The Five Up Express and Six Down Express terminate at Dinapore. The morning's Calcutta-Punjab mail was diverted from Patna junction through Patna-Gaya line to Gaya whence it proceeds to its destination.

The railway communications between Bihta and Moghalserai on the main line are entirely cut off. The railway authorities are, however, endeavouring to run some trains locally between these two stations.

The flood in Poonpoon has reached the level of the flood of 1919. Water is rising slowly since last evening.

The abnormality of the rise of the Sone and the Ganges is abating.—United Press.

REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN

DINAPUR, (E.I.Ry.), Aug. 25.

The flood water in the river Sone is subsiding and at the point of breaches the level of the flood water has gone down nearly 8 feet since mid-day yesterday, says the Divisional Superintendent, E. I. Railway, at Dinapur.

Repairs to the breaches have been taken in hand and are expected to be completed, and through communication will be restored by Monday, provided there is no more rise of the flood water.—A.P.

BREACHES ON LINES

GORAKPUR, August 25.

As the result of heavy floods

(Continued on page 5.)

ENGLISH MUST BE REPLACED

Mr. Kelkar's Plea For Vernacular As Medium Of Instruction

FACILITIES IN NAGPUR UNIVERSITY

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, August 24.

A strong plea for the introduction of vernacular as the medium of instruction in higher education was made by Mr. N. C. Kelkar while addressing the students of Hislop College, Nagpur.

Mr. Kelkar pointed out that it was easy for the Nagpur University to adopt such course, as there were only two vernaculars in that province. Marathi and Hindi and if the advocates of both languages would gird up their loins, it would be easy to replace English which was the present medium. He was glad to find that the Nagpur University had done a great deal in this direction, while in Bombay, they could not do much. He admitted that the English language was rich in literature and it was essential to be in touch with the language to enable them to acquire knowledge of recent inventions. He however wondered why the same knowledge could not, with the help of suitable text books, be imparted in vernacular. He regretted that India was the only country where instruction was imparted in a foreign tongue and this, he considered as the greatest bane of foreign domination.

LEPROSY TREATMENT PROGRESS

(Special Cable.)

SAIGON, August 25.

Immense progress in the treatment of Leprosy is claimed to have resulted from the treatment discovered by Doctor Montel including the injection of a solution containing one per cent Methylene Blue into the veins of patients.

The results are regarded to be superior to those of any former treatment, although it is admitted that time alone will show whether permanent cures will be obtained. The authorities have decided to establish experimental centres all over the provinces of Cochin-China.

MR. KELKAR AT AKOLA

Political Questions Discussed With Leaders

AKOLA, August 25.

A rousing reception was given at the station platform to Mr. N. C. Kelkar who arrived here today, with Mr. D. V. Gokhale of Poona. Prominent members of the local Hindu Sabha and Congress Democratic Swaraj Party were present on the station. He was taken to the residence of the Municipal President, where a few members of the Democratic Party and Hindu Sabha discussed with him the political atmosphere in the country.

A tea party was arranged in his honour at the office of the Provincial Hindu Sabha, and he then paid a visit to the Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh. He is addressing a public meeting this evening.—A.P.

Pt. MALAVIYA AT PATNA TO-DAY?

To Meet Congress Workers In Informal Conference

PATNA, Aug. 25.

Advices just received by the convenors of the Congress Nationalist Party go to show that Pandit Malaviya has changed his idea and decided to visit Patna to-morrow positively on his way back to Benares and will meet the Congress workers who are expected to attend the informal conference to-morrow if communications permit.—United Press.

CHARLES LAUGHTON OPERATED UPON

"Ruggles Of Red Cap" Postponed

(Special Cable.)

HOLYWOOD, August 25.

Charles Laughton is operated upon for an internal ulcer, and is rapidly recovering. Meanwhile his latest picture "Ruggles of Red Gap" in which he is playing the title part is postponed.

Protests Against Preference To Britain

BELGIUM TO BOYCOTT INDIAN GOODS

BRUSSELS, Aug 24

The new preferential duties recommended by the Indian Tariff Board on Iron and Steel products is regarded with anxiety by the Belgian industrial circles, as it is feared that new duties will eliminate Belgian products which totalled in recent years to one-milliard Belgian francs.

It is pointed out that the special steel agreement concluded after the Ottawa Agreement practically excluded Belgium from the market for galvanised sheets.

PRIVILEGES TO BRITAIN

The new tariffs increase the preference enjoyed by Great Britain as regards steel products, as or example, on girders and sheets of over one-eighth inch thickness, while maintaining the existing preference for galvanised and corrugated sheets.

It is pointed out that Belgium has been adverse to balance her trade with India amounting to over Rs. 14,000,000 according to trade returns for 1931-32.

Belgian imports from India were amounting to Rs. 44,500,000 while her exports were only Rs. 30,000,000.

WANTS EQUITABLE TREATMENT

Industrial circles are reported to be considering the desirability of purchasing their supplies of raw cotton, oil seeds, hemp, oilcakes, jute, rice, zinc and ore, etc., which hitherto had been obtained from India, from the countries treating Belgium more equitably.—Reuter's Special.

MAHATMA'S TALKS ON CONGRESS DISCIPLINE

Move For Democratisation Of Khadi

WARDHA, August 25.

Gandhiji's weight is now 99 lbs. His general health is good and he appears cheerful. He is busy giving interviews to several workers coming from abroad. Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya and Mr. Sitaram Shastri of Masulipatam came here, and Gandhiji talked with them for two days.

It is understood that Gandhiji discussed the possibilities of democratising khadi. It is understood he also discussed the question of the deterioration in Congress discipline in several provinces. Dr. Pattabi left for Madras yesterday.

Kaka Kalelker and Mr. Parekh have left for Ahmedabad.

Reverend C. F. Andrews is expected here to-morrow.—A.P.

Sardar On Malaviya's Party

"Adoption Of Congress Name Creates Confusion"

Appeal To Congressmen To Support Working Committee's Policy On Award

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"In view of the confusion created in public mind in some parts of the country, as to the relationship between the newly formed Nationalist Party and the Congress, and the status of its candidates for Assembly Elections. I had endeavoured in my statement to clarify the position. Pundit Malaviya's statement, which is published to-day, brings out even more clearly the danger of such confusion in the popular mind.

"Pundit Malaviya holds that the new party has better claim to use the designation of the Congress as part of its name than the Congress Parliamentary Board, and further, that the association of Congressmen, who accept the Congress creed but differ with the Working Committee or even the Congress itself, on any particular point, have the right to describe the party as the 'Congress Nationalist Party', as had been established by the precedent of the Congress Khilafat-Swarajya Party formed in 1923 by late Sjt. C. R. Das and late Pundit Motilal Nehru.

"I must respectfully disagree with Malaviyaji.

NAME WITHOUT CONGRESS AUTHORITY.

The name, which the founders of the latter party popularised to use was the Swarajya Party. In my opinion it is not proper to use the Congress name without the Congress' authority. If every differing group of members within the organisation, while publicly fighting with that organisation, attaches its name to its own party, public mind cannot but be confused.

The new party may be called the Nationalist Party of the Congressmen, if its composition supports, and is strictly confined to Congressmen. But without the authority of the Congress being duly received, it cannot with propriety be called the "Congress Nationalist Party" especially when it is formed deliberately to propagate a policy in direct contradiction, to the official policy of the Congress.

CONFUSES PUBLIC MIND

The adoption of the Congress name cannot but confuse the popular mind; and I would respectfully urge Malaviyaji to reconsider the position and adopt another name to his Party which he had a perfect right to form for the education of the Congressmen and others.

"Lastly, in the midst the unfortunate differences between Malaviyaji and Sjt. Aney and the Working Committee, I hope all the Congressmen will loyally support the policy enunciated in the resolution of the Working Committee on the Communal Award."—A.P.

WILL A. I. C. C. REVISE DECISION

Malaviyaji's Optimism

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

"The Congress Nationalist Party is still anxious to remove the difference which has arisen between it and the Congress Working Committee. Towards that end, it has passed a resolution requesting the Working Committee to call a meeting of the A.I.C.C. at an early date, with a view to revising its decision in relation to the communal Award. I venture to think that if the All-India Congress Committee will meet in accordance with the above resolution, it will revise the Working Committee's decision on the Award, so as to bring it in the line with the Working Committee's scheme of 1931."

So said Pandit Malaviyaj in the course of an exclusive interview to the "United Press", on the eve of his departure from Calcutta by the Punjab mail to-night.

INCORRECT.

"It is not right to suggest", continued Panditji, "that the Congress Nationalist Party does not want an agreed solution of the communal problem to be substituted for the Award. At the end of the pamphlet, which Mr. Aney and myself have published, we had urged that leaders of the communities concerned should join in inviting at an early date a National Convention to bring about an agreed solution of the communal problem. I request all the Associations and leading men who urge that we should rest all hopes on an agreed solution of the communal problem among ourselves, to take active steps to bring about such a solution. The Congress Nationalist Party will heartily co-operate in that endeavour."

"SOLUTION LIES WITH US."

"It is also wrong to suggest that I am anxious to approach the British Government for rectification of the communal Award. I rely as much as any reasonable person can on our being able to bring about an agreed solution among ourselves. But I certainly think it unreasonable and unfair to place a ban on our pointing out to the British public and the British Parliament, how strong and widespread is the opposition of the bulk of the people of this country to the provisions of the Award, as also of the White Paper, and demand that those anti-National, undemocratic and unjust provisions of the Award shall not be incorporated by Parliament into a statute.

"It would be an inexcusable neglect of duty to omit to do so."

GOOD RESPONSE.

In conclusion Panditji expressed considerable satisfaction at the response which the new Party has received so far from Bengal.

"If the Party," said Panditji, "will receive support similar to this in the rest of India, it will succeed in bringing about the abandonment of the reactionary proposals of the White Paper and the communal Award."—United Press.

WORKMEN KILLED

Jury's Strictures In Girgaum Mishap

A significant rider was added by the Coroner's Jury on Saturday at the inquest on the death of Shamoo Baloo (45) and Vithoo Bala, two coolies who had a fatal fall, while they were engaged in working on a chimney in Girgaum.

If the owners of the factory, Kotkar Brothers, the rider ran, had entrusted the work to an experienced and competent person instead of giving it to ordinary basket coolies, as they did, this unfortunate incident might not have happened.

The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death at the inquest.

It will be remembered in this connection that the unfortunate men were flung down from a height of about 80 ft., while working on a scaffolding of a chimney under construction on August 16 and which belonged to Kotkar Brothers.

Arup!
Arup!!
Arup!!!

He was being burnt alive

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Starring :—

E. Billimoria

And

Miss Madhuri

Jayant Desai Production

Time as usual.

Britain Gains All Advantages

INDIAN FOREIGN TRADE MAY BE RUINED

Merchants Urge Scrapping Of Ottawa Agreement

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, in a letter to the Government of India, fully exposes the falsity of the claim that the Ottawa Agreement has been or can be beneficial to India.

The Chamber point out that there is very little in Dr. Meek's Report to substantiate the promise of a "quid pro quo" for India in shape of bigger and better markets for India's raw produce abroad, and where it attempts to do so, the conclusions are unconvincing.

The conclusion the Chamber comes to, on the whole, is, that the continuance of the Agreement will spell permanent harm to India's trade with foreign countries and to the interests of agriculturists.

After referring to the inadequacy of facilities given to the Chamber for expressing its views, the Secretary says:—

There appears to be very little in the Report, which needs to have been kept secret. If the Report is a compilation of the figures already available, my Committee wonder why Government thought it necessary to release the report even to commercial bodies like this Chamber so late. My Committee have no hesitation in saying that the precedent which has been set in this matter is an undesirable one and they hope that Government will take steps to see that it is not repeated.

What India Has to Judge

2. The resolution of the Assembly to give Imperial Preference in accordance with the so-called Agreement at Ottawa, was passed in December 1932. It is understood that the preferential duty came into operation as from January 1933. The report of Dr. Meek covers generally imports and exports from the beginning of 1933 to March 1934, a period of 15 months.

The inadequacy of such a period for judgment has been sufficiently emphasised in other quarters, and my Committee have only to draw the attention of Government to this. Added to this, this very short period under review, it is to be borne in mind has been a period of an extraordinary economic upheaval in various countries, due to exchange instability, changing prices and changing tariffs,—all powerful factors which can well overshadow the effect of a 10 per cent. Preference in either direction. With this background clearly in mind, what India has to judge to-day is: whether the Ottawa Preference, granted from 1st January, 1933, has benefited India.

Dr Meek's report is not rightly cerned. My Committee feel that, if there is one thing clear from the Report, it is this: that the advantage to which Great Britain very enthusiastic about this. He, however, by an inference, wishes it to be conveyed that there has been some advantage to India as far as some products are conmay have looked forward, as a result of the Ottawa Preference. she has been able to secure even during this short period of 15 months.

Conclusions Not Convincing

The 'quid pro quo' for India in return was said to be bigger and better markets for India's raw produce abroad. There is very little in Dr. Meek's report to substantiate that position. Where it does, the conclusions are not convincing. For example, in the case of linseed, there is one important fact to bear in mind that whether there was Imperial Preference or not, more linseed would have gone to the United Kingdom during this period, because of the failure in linseed crop in Argentine and U.S.A., and also due to the advantageous orices of linseed from India. Indeed, other countries have taken more linseed from India than normal owing to this.

3. Regarding raw cotton, it is well-known that during this period East Indian cotton was selling considerably below the parity with American cotton, irrespective of the Preference,—a good commercial produce on its own merits. Added to this, it is to be kept in mind that there was an unfortunate temporary chaotic state in the Indian market from May 1933 till December 1933 owing to the impasse over the Japanese negotiations.

The Government of India cannot be unaware what a rude shock this state of things gave to the raw cotton producer and holder in India, which obviously made purchase of Indian cotton very attractive, irrespective of any Preference. The Conviction of my Committee is that during the period under report, India has gained nothing regarding her raw produce exports as a result of the Preference on the whole.

Another Aspect

4. There is another aspect of the question. It is clear from the report that British imports into India under various heads have been appreciably stimulated by Preference. But the question is: has not the greater export from the United Kingdom to India of manufactured articles hit the nascent and infant industries of India?

It is to be regretted that when Government wanted people to come to any conclusion about this Preference to the United Kingdom, they did not think it incumbent on them to ask the Director of Statistics to prepare statistics regarding the infant industries. My Committee feel that this should have been regarded by Government as their essential duty after the Ottawa Agreement was passed by the Legislative Assembly in December 1932.

My Committee have regretfully to remind Government that they have still to put the Indian public in the position of judging the issue in the absence of statistics of these industries which they could very well have arranged to get prepared during the period of 15 months. The general impression, based on personal and intimate knowledge of people interested in these small industries, is that the Preference to the United Kingdom has, in certain respects, been detrimental to some of these industries.

5 The most important aspect in this connection is that conclusions, based on insufficient materials under conditions which are ever-changing and indeed admitted to be unstable, are dangerous.

6. In conclusion, my Committee are of opinion that Dr. Meek's report does not carry conviction that the prospects held out as benefit to India as the result of the Ottawa Agreement have not materialised, and that India has gained nothing.

As regards Preference given to British imports into India, the advantage has been of very doubtful character to the consumers and has been definitely detrimental to some of our infant industries.

It is to be stated that in entering into this Agreement, India has risked a good deal as regards her foreign customers and it is apprehended that by the continuance of this Agreement permanent harm may be done to India's trade with other foreign countries and to the interests of the agriculturists.

WOMAN COMMITS SATTI

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), Aug. 23.

A local paper publishes a tragic story of a Hindu woman's devotion to her husband, following whose sudden death she is reported to have saturated her clothes with kerosine and then to have set fire to them with fatal consequences to herself.

It appears that Mr. Kamath, the Head Master of the High School in Osmanabad, collapsed suddenly on Thursday last when he was taking exercise, and died before medical assistance could have been rendered to him.

Grief-striken at this, according to the report, the woman locked herself in a room and then, after pouring kerosine oil on her clothes, set fire to them. Her screams, brought the neighbours to the scene, but before she could be rescued she had sustained severe burns which had proved fatal.—A. P.

Comrade Balwant Singh Dukhia, Arjan Singh, Mula Singh and Mehar Singh, who were sentenced to one year's imprisonment for making alleged seditious speeches at Anandpur last year, are expected to be released from the Old Central Jail Multan on August 30 on expiry of their full terms.

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Sangit Ratna FIROZE DASTUR

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Vaman Avtar

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GORGEOUS and GLITTERING SCENES—
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& Remember—It's directed by J. B. H. WADIA

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Candidates in Station Master and Commercial Classes Training allowance upto Rs. 15|- uniforms—lodging, passage free. Service compulsory, Rules and Selection Form on Re. 1|-, Superintendent, Central Telegraph & Railway Duties College, Delhi. (2817).

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Wanted—Candidates for School for Electricians, Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), who desire to learn Electrical work. One year's course. Prospectus Free. (2750).

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Wanted—Agents and Organisers on decent pay or commission. The Sanguine Insurance Co., Ltd. Head Office, 98-4, Clive Street, Calcutta. (2796).

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For Sale—Half an acre of garden with well-ventilated, spacious house situated in good locality in Kumta town is offered for sale. For other particulars apply to the undersigned X, c|o M. P. Divgi, LL.B., Pleader, Kumta. (2815).

FOR SALE.

West-faced, Two-storeyed Bungalow, with out-house and Motor Garage, rent about Rs. 200 P.M. in sound condition at Khar (Suburb), for immediate sale. Apply Box No. 2845, "Bombay Chronicle"

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Bring your whole family to see this clean and heart-storming super with *Music, Songs* and *dances.*

3 p. m., 5-30 p. m., 8 p. m. and 10-30 p. m.

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TRANSFORMED INTO

LOVE

and that was a divine sentiment that ruled the heart of CHANDAVARMA—a God hater—an atheist with a vengeance—and made him bow at the feet of the MASTER

Suvarna Mandir

(MENKA'S SUPER MUSICAL ROMANCE)

Featuring
GANPATRAO BODAS, PADMA SHALIGRAM
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A Soul stirring drama depicting the tyranny of Kansa and court intrigue of Mathura. Vasudeva's valiant fight.

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OR

"Krishna Janma"

Director: SARPOTDAR

Featuring:
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Girgaum, Bombay.

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BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Following a rise of 11 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs 227/4 for Broach A/M. delivery. There was scattered long liquidation. Liverpool market opened at a rise of 4 points and closed at a rise of 2 points. There was increased selling and the market closed weak at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 22/12
Oomra D/J. 197/12
Bengal D/J. 143/12

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Broach No. 2	... 225	222	220	218	
Punjab-Ame	... 232	229	227	225	
Surat	... 284	281	278	275	
Rajpipla	... 282	279	276	273	
Navsari	... 286	283	280	277	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

50 N. Fatehalli Khandwa 196
100 Bombay and Co., Khangaon 205
100 Viram Ladha Neemuch 180 1/2
22 N. Manilal Ellichpur 199
55 Arjan Khimji Sindhamerican 218
100 Finlay Mill Guntakal 233

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Bengal Superfine	152/55
Bengal Fine	140/43
Bengal F.G.	128/33
Sindh-Punjab Fine	140/43
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	128/33
Wardha-Hingt	210/12
Nagpur Savner	208/10
Pundhurna	200/202
Yeotmal	197/200
Arvi	197/200
Ellichpur	198/200
Amraoti-Berar	195/197
Khamgaon	197/200
Mulkapur	185/188
Khandesh	183/86
Jalna/Sailu	185/187
Burwah Sanavad	190/195
Broach Fine	219/21
Punjab/American	227/32
Punjab/American mix	219/21
Cambodia	232/87
Miraj/Sangli	212/17
Compta Good	217/24
Bagalkot	197/202
Kampala	335
Busoga	352
Jinja	349
Manza	345

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	23-8-34	This year.
Khandesh	100	283,943
Central India	447	231,693
Barsi and Nagar	23	180,763
Hyderabad-Gaoram	...	50,940
Berar	49	462,941
Central Provinces	229	116,973
Total Oomras	848	1,327,253
Dholera	19	150,715
N.-W. Provinces	...	9,184
Rajputana	...	60,821
Sind-Punjab	480	189,498
Broach	...	333,385
Coompta & Dharwar	1,044	88,118
Westerns-Northerns	605	63,119
Cocoanada	...	475
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	103	46,428
Persian	...	2,794
American	...	26,612
Egyptian & African	407	188,430
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	28
Total	3,506	2,486,860

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 16th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,643	382,835
Japan and China	3,316	1,096,790
Coast Ports	63	22,235
Up-country by Rail	..	127,447
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	16,014
Total	6,022	1,645,321

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

	cwts.
Wheat	15,707
Linseed	12,337
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seeds	170
Gingellyseed	716
Poppyseed	387
Groundnuts	5,913
Castorseed	1,715
Rice	2,420
Myrabollams	163
Cottonseed	265
Mowraseed	61
Gram	117
Joowar	1,397
Barley	19
Bajree	2,202
	tons.
Coal	2,229
	Bales.
Khandesh	190
Central India	447
Barsi-Nugger	23
Berar	49
Central Provinces	229
Dhollera	19
Sind-Punjab	480
Compta-Dharwar	1,044
Western-Northerns	605
Tinnivelly and Cambodia	103
Egyptians	189
East Africans	218
Cotton Total	3,506

COTTON TEJI-MUNDI

F. G. Broach April/May (35) Teji/Mandi Premium about Rs 25/26.

F. G. Broach April/May Teji on 250 Premium about Rs. 4/4½

F. G. Broach April/May Teji on 275 Premium about Rs. 1/2

F. G. Broach April/May Mandi on 200 Premium about Rs. 3/4

F. G. Broach April/May Mandi on 190 Premium about Rs. 1½/2½

New Monthly April/May Teji/Mandi Declaration date 21-9-34 Rs. 8/8½

New Monthly Rs. 10 difference Teji Declaration date 21-9-34 3/1½

New Monthly Rs. 10 difference Mandi Declaration date 21-9-34 Rs. 3/1½

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Market temporarily stalemated between Southern holding movement and poor trade.

Liverpool: Market quiet and steady. Trade calling Small market. Straddle buying Bullish.

New York: Covering. Wall Street and Commission House buying Hedges small on scale.

New York: Market was affected favourably by reports of progress towards the settlement of the Russian debts question. There was no selling pressure. Moderate demand. Good rains generally except in West Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cables:—

New York: Market was quiet but firm in absence of selling influenced by strength of Wall Street and trade buying.

Liverpool: Quiet but steady. Professional market, outside interest was lacking. Closed quiet but steady.

Messrs Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York: Market affected favourably by reports of progress Russia Debt settlement; no pressure to sell; moderate demand; good rains West Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Memphistann: Light to moderate rainfall West Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Central Belt, Eastern Belt, Think American market will hold.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:—

New York— Fear further Inflation apparently offsetting good rains Arkansas, Oklahoma North-West Texas; Moderate mills fixing; think present prices discount bullish factors.

Liverpool.—Report has not influenced the market; Southern correspondent reports "Rain too late to do much good."

Memphistenn. Scattered showers Oklahoma; light to moderate rainfall Arkansas, Central Belt, Eastern Belt; would buy on a moderate break.

Messrs. Drennan and co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs.—A. J. Buston and Co.. Hemelry Dept. Liverpool cable:— Rumour New York further dollar devaluation imminent persists strongly despite Morgenthau denial.

Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co.. New York cable:—

Market was affected favourably by reports of progress towards the settlement of the Russian debts question. There was no selling pressure. Moderate demand. Good rains generally except in West Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 24.

October 1934	13.35
December 1934	13.49
January 1935	13.53
March 1935	13.65
May 1935	13.75
Middling Spot	13.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, August 24.

October 1934	13.32
December 1934	13.47
January 1935	13.52
Middling Spot	13.42

NEW YORK.

New York, August 24

New York 10-55 a. m.—	
October 1934	13.21
December 1934	13.36
January 1935	13.40
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	13.22
December 1934	13.37
January 1935	13.42

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, August 24.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	19,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 24.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
August 1934		6.94
September 1934		6.92
October 1934		6.91
November 1934		6.87
December 1934		6.87
January 1935	6.86	6.89
February 1935		6.89
March 1935		6.89
April 1935		6.89
May 1935		6.89
June 1935		6.88
July 1935		6.88
Middling Spot		7.12

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 24.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
October 1934	8.51
November 1934	8.54
December 1934	8.55
January 1935	8.61
March 1935	8.66
May 1935	8.71
July 1935	8.77
F. G. F. Spot	8.77

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, August 24

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels Aug. sellers 25/9

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Aug. sellers 26/0.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Aug. sellers 29/3

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, August 24.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality spot 10-7/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, August 24

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	67 N
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-1/
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93-3/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	80 3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	10 -1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	104-1/
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	112-5/
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	135-1/4
National Bank of India	48 3/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-3/4

LONDON METALS.

London, August 24

	£
Copper Eraziers	41
Yellow Metal	34-5/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	13-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	227

LONDON SILVER.

London, August 24

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	21-9/16
Forward	21-9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, August 24.

Gold bars Fine per oz. £8-19 3

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, August 24.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-13/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/1 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, August 24

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.77-1/2
Amsterdam	7.36-3/4
Brussels	21.25
Madrid	36.51
Milan	58.15
Berne	15.30-1/4
Paris	75.71
Prague	120.50
T. T. London on New York Closing cross rate	5.08 3/8

SEEDS.

London, August 24.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton Aug./Sep. sellers £11-2-6.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-10-0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-15-0.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-12-6.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-3-9.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

LINSEED OILS.

London, August 24.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Sep. sellers 29/9.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Jan./Apl. sellers 21/0.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, August 24.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb 7-9/16 sellers.

INDIAN COTTON,

Liverpool August 24

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.34
Fine (Good Staple)	5.49
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.64
C. P. OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.29
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.44
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.59
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.31
Fine	3.41
Superfine	3.51
SCINDE :—	
Good	3.51
Fine	3.61
Superfine	3.71

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—

Liverpool New York Octobe 139 at Cross Rate 5.06 7/8

Bombay Liverpool:—

Broach A/M 1935 (expected) Liverpool May 1935 (expected) Rs. 76 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:

Broach A/M 1935 (expected) New York May (closing) Rs. 75 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.06 7/8

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 25th day of August 1934.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

(B.T.)	VAIDAS. April-May 1934-35
10-30	Rs. 226/8
12-30	Rs. 226/12
2-30	Rs. 226/8
4-30	Rs. 225/12
	April-May July-Aug.
Highest	227/12 223/12
Lowest	225/12 221/12
Settlement Rates	227 222

Room Rate of July-Aug. Vaida of 1934 was fixed at Rs. 222.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 24

Messrs Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Power and Light Com	5
Amer Power and Light Pfd dol 6	16
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	14
Amer Form Power Com	7
Amer Form Power Gold D	53
Amer Form Power 7 per cent P	19
Electric Bond Common	12
Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd	38
Electric Bond dol 6 per cent Pfd	46
Consolidated Gas	27
Columbia Gas	10
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd 'A'	65
United Corporation	4
American Tel and Tel	114
Western Union Telgm	38
Radio Corporation	6
Chesapeake and Ohio	45
New York Central	23 7/8
Baltimore and Ohio R R	17
Erie R R	15
Pennsylvania R R	25
Union Pacific R R	104
Great North Pfd	17
National Distillers	20
Hiram Walker	29
Distillers Seagram	13
Amer Tobacco B	77
Dupont de Nemours	93
Canadian Pacific	14
Alaska Juneau	20
U S Rubber	18
Amer Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	65
Allis Chalmers Mfg Co.	14
Edward G Budd Mfg Co	4
Curtiss-Wright Corptn	3
Hupp Motor Car Corporation	3
Montgomery Ward and Co. Inc	25
United Light and Pow Co 'A'	2
Bethelehem Steel	31
United States Steel	36 1/8
American Smelting	39
Noranda Mines	43
Int Nickel of Canada	25 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	13 1/8
Kennecott Copper	29
Cerro de Pasco Copper	40
International Harvestor	29
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	21
General Motors	31 1/2
Packard Motor	3 1/2
General Electric	20
St. Oil of N J	45
Phillips Petrol	17
Mid Con. Petroleum	13
Atlantic Refining	26
Socony	15
Plymouth Oil	10
American Radiator	14
Eaton Manufacturing	15
Chase Bank	25
National City Bank	28 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	340
Celanese Copt of Amer	22
General Foods	39
National Dairy	17
Remington Rand	9
Amer Locomotive	19
Goodyear Tyre	24
Amer Pow and Lt dol 6 Pfd	16
Columbia Gas and Elec Corptn 6 per cent	66
American Locomotive Company	20
Continental Oil Co	18
B F Goodrich Co	12
Int Tel and Tel Corptn	11
St. Regis Paper Company	3
United States Rubber Co	18

Market strong, further rise possible. Car Loadings down 43,000. Amer. Pow and Lt. has declared a dividend of 37 1/2 Cents and 31 1/4 cents on Preferred shares of 6 per cent and 5 per cent A respectively Brokers loan down 11 million dollars.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 17th August, 1934.

LIABILITIES

	Rupees.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,27,50,000
Public Deposits	7,28,31,000
Other Deposits	76,63,55,000
Sundries	1,05,30,000
	95,87,16,000

ASSETS

	Rupees.
Government Securities	36,14,41,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	6,49,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	10,50,00,000
Loans	2,27,28,000
Cash Credits	14,46,85,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,11,96,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	32,59,000
Dead Stock	2,49,97,000
Sundries	25,53,000
Balances with other Banks	7,22,000
	68,72,30,000
Cash	27,14,86,000
	95,87,16,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

	£
Deposits in London	883,000
Advances and Investments in London	1,578,200
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	56,400
Percentage	31.95
Bank Rate	3 1/2 per cent.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.	
Public deposits	23,24,000	increase.
Other deposits	2,13,51,000	increase

ASSETS

	Rs.	
Bank's investments	14,46,000	increase.
Loans	22,79,000	increase.
Cash Credits	27,38,000	decrease.
Bills discounted and purchased	10,47,000	increase.
Cash	1,20,66,000	increase.
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	1,00,00,000	increase

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Good Enquiry For Cement Shares

STEEL SHARES STEADY

Bombay, Aug 25

The local Share Bazar ruled steady to-day with an improved enquiry for Cement shares Mill shares opened very steady but later on there was long liquidation which checked the rise. Indian Cement Shahabad and Bundi shares were firm. Punjab and Katni Cements were dull with a limited business. Hydro-Electric shares opened firm but there was some unloading by bulls towards the close.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened at Rs 288 and after declining to Rs 286 improved to Rs. 291 and closed at Rs 290/10. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 72/4 and after advancing to Rs 72/12 closed at Rs. 72/8. Power shares opened at Rs 1162 and closed at Rs 1155. Bundi shares opened at Rs 33/4 and advanced to Rs. 33/12 while Indian Cement shares closed at Rs. 416/4.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, August 25.

100	Ahm Advance	275 10
500	Bom. Cotton	65 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	773 12
250	Bradbury	101 4
100	Century	262 8
100	Central India	233 12
100	Colaba	107 8
100	Coorla	96 4
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	325 0
1	E D Sasson	0-3-0
100	Finlay	106 4
100	Gokak	153 12
1000	Hindustan	1700 0
100	Indore	113 12
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	66 4
100	Kohinoor	165 0
250	Laxmi	746 4
100	Madhowji	8 0
250	Madras United	65 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 25

Bombay Dyeing 772 76 73 75
Century 261 63 62
Central India 235 33
Colaba 107
Kohinoor 164 165
New Great 128 30 29 30
Simplex 81 80-10
Swadeshi 72 71
Bundi 33/4 33/12 34 33/8 33/12
I Cement 412 16 13 17 16
T Steel Defd 288 86 91 90
T Steel Ord 72/4 72/2 72/12 72/8
B Steam 306
B Burma 450 52 50
Tata Hydro 151/14 53/2 151/14
Andhra 1530 23 17 20
Tram Ord 148 50 49/11

1000	Morarji	1,345 0
250	Model	77 8
50	Mysore	85 0
200	New Great	130 10
100	Oosmanshahi	62 0
100	Phoenix	295 0
25	Sassoon Silk	43 12
1000	Sholapur	2825 0
50	Simplex	80 10
100	Swadeshi	271 14
100	Swan	58 12
25	Tata	9 12
500	Vishnu	1380 0
1000	Western	790 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	97 0
25-50	Central	29 14
500	Imp. F. Paid	1452 8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	357 8
50-100	India	112 4
5	Union	5 0

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	33 12
70	Gwalior	90 8
250	Indian	416 4
40	Katni Def.	1276 4
100	Katni Ord.	336 4
75	Okha	197 8
10	Punjab	73 14
100	Shahabad	352 8
70	United	90 4

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	12 6
15-75	New India	34 14
200	Oriental	3710 0
10-100	Vulcan	8 3

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Old	167 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1520 0
10	Ajmer	9 3
50	Bombay Tram	149 11
100	Bom. Suburban	146 4
10	Broach	11 0
100	Karachi	213 12
100	Poona	195 0
100	Surat	173 12
100	Tata Hydro	151 14
100	Tata Power	1,155 0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahm. Prantij	862 8
100	Amr Patty	122
100	C. Province	92 4
100	Dhon. Baramati	89
100	Gujrat	70 8
100	Mandra Bhon	91 12
100	Pachora Jamner	86 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	93 8
500	Tapty Valley	776 4

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	22 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	290 10

STERLING BREAKS NEW LOW RECORD

British Control Intervenes To Hold Pound To Level

(Special Cable)

PARIS, Aug. 24.

The sterling broke the new low record yesterday, touching 75.73 as compared with the previous closing price of 76.03.

British Control had to intervene sharply to hold the pound on this level, and prevent a further retreat.

The dollar on the other hand remained relatively firm at the previous day's quotation of 14.93.

BOMBAY PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS CURRENT QUOTATIONS

Issued By The Bombay Millowners' Association

Bombay, Aug 24

PIECEGOODS

Grey Unbleached—	per lb. Rs. a. p.
Longcloth (3 quality)	0 10 9
Longcloth (Standard quality)	0 10 3
Shirtings	0 10 0
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi border)	0 10 6
Drills	0 8 9
T Cloths	0 10 6
Domestics	0 10 9
Domestics	0 10 9
Salita	0 10 0
Chadars	0 10 3
White Bleached—	per piece
Longcloth	not quoted.
Striped Shirting	not quoted.
Twills	not quoted
Dyed Goods—	
Dyed Longcloth (black)	6 14 3
Dyed Longcloth (napthol red)	not quoted
Fancy Goods—	
Susi, Grey Weft	not quoted.
Susi Check	not quoted.
Sholapur Coating	6 10 0
Sholapur Coating	5 8 0
Striped Drills	not quoted.
Kashmere cloth	not quoted. per dozen.
Towels	5 6 0
Yarn—	per lb.
4s Bump (nominal)	not quoted.
6½s All Waste	not quoted.
8½s	0 5 0
10½s	0 5 6
12½s	0 5 9
16s	0 6 6
20s	0 7 0
24s	0 8 0
32s	0 9 6
40s	0 12 0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, Aug. 25.

	To-day	Total.
Broach J/A	400	2.000

75	Tata Steel Ord	72 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	183 12
50	Belapur Sugar	213 12
250	Bom. Steam	306 14
125	Bom. Burma	450 0
50	Bom. Burma County.	148 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4-2-6
50	Bom. Telephone	96 12
100	Ind. Bleaching	134 6
100	Ind. Radio Df.	547 8
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	497 8
1000	Port Canning	595 0
15	Scindia	10 14
30	Tata Construction	79 8
25	Tata Oil	18 12

PREFERENCE

7	p c Andhra Vly.	1,340 0
6	p c Bombay Steam	293 12
7	p c Bom. Tram	80 4
5	p c Central India	470 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	135 0
7½	p c Tata Power	1370 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	173 2
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	150 12
5½	p c Tata Mill	17 8
7	p.c Vishnu	640 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay Aug 25

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett	90/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	90/12/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	106/11
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	106/12
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	117/10
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	117/11

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	107
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	117/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	110
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	104/14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

(CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	100/5
4 per cent 1943	106/2
4 1/2 per cent 1954	103/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	112/12
5 per cent 1939/44	108/13
5 per cent 1940/43	109/13
5 per cent 1935	102/9
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	109/15
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B	104/2

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974	102/12
4 per cent M Deb 1974	102/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959	113/4
6 per cent M Deb 1954	123/12
6 per cent K P T 1956	123/12
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	109/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at Rs 90-14, firmed up to Rs. 91, but profit-taking brought down the rate to Rs 90-11. At the moment of writing it quoted Rs. 90 13 for current settlement and Rs. 90-12 for next settlement. Tendency: steady and firm.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Linseed Sept.	7 2 0
Linseed May	6 13 0
Wheat Sept.	4 1 0
Wheat Jan.	4 6 6
Wheat May	4 5 9

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 24-8-34	197000	357000
Receipts Yesterday 24-8-34	19000	50000
Exports to date 24-8-34	184000	419000
Stock at Ports 24-8-34	2409000	2956000
Stock Interior Towns 24-8-34	1094000	1109000
Stock Liverpool 24-8-34	976000	862000
Visible Supply 24-8-34	5071000	6186000
Quantity in Sight 24-8-34	282000	532000
Quantity out of Sight 24-8-34	536000	890000

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 25-8-34.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.20 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.2 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.1 degrees 1.1 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.7 degrees (normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W S W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 154 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.23 inches

Total rainfall during the month 13.29 inches

Total rainfall during the year 63.15 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain and squally.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, Aug 25

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 25-8-34 at Colaba Point 0.29"; Fort 0.40"; J. J. Hospital 0.31"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.17"

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 63.11; Fort 85.12; J. J. Hospital 70.71; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 72.55

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 52.49; Fort 59.56; J. J Hospital 56.04

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 41.78; Fort 66.78; J. J. Hospital 48.68; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 44.09

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 25-8-34

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.0deg F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.98 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.78 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, Aug 24

	Season to date	This Week	CORRESPONDING Season 1933-34	Week 1933.	
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	282	100	532	183	bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America, (excluding linters)	178	55	322	75	bales.
Exports from U S Ports	184	40	419	67	bales.
Of which to Japan	37	5	100	13	bales.
Of which to China	13	—	14	1	bales.
Of which to Great Britain	40	10	50	9	bales.
Of which to Germany	35	11	81	15	bales.
Stock at New York	—	58	—	135	bales.
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,409	—	2,956	bales.
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1,094	—	1,109	bales.
World's Visible Supply	—	7,158	—	7,927	bales.
Of which American Cotton	—	5,071	—	6,186	bales.
Forwarded to the world's mills (excluding linters)	536	160	890	268	bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	197	72	357	142	bales.

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

DECLINE OF 14 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Failure Of Soviet American Debt Settlement

FURTHER RISE IN GOLD BUT SILVER QUIET

Wheat Steady And Jute Firm

BOMBAY, August 25.

On Saturday the sterling-dollar and the sterling franc cross rates fluctuated within a narrow range.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY.

The New York cotton market opened quiet and prices eased off gradually on general liquidation and foreign selling of account of the reported collapse of negotiations about the settlement of the Soviet American debt claims.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN LONDON GOLD

London gold improved further but silver was slightly easy.

WHEAT STEADY AND LINSEED SLIGHTLY BETTER

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled steady. Argentine linseed slightly better.

JUTE VERY FIRM

The London metal market was closed to-day. Jute ruled very firm. Tea prices remained unchanged.

FURTHER STRENGTH IN N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

The London stock exchange was closed to-day. The New York stock exchange developed further strength.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Aug. 25.

Previous closing	13.49
To-day's opening	13.46
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	13.35
Difference	—.14

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 225

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

Previous closing	6.89
To-day's opening	6.93
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	6.90
Difference	+.01

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 25.

The reported collapse of negotiations about the settlement of Soviet-American debts claims had a depressing effect on American markets and cotton was no exception. Traders are awaiting effects of Government loans on hedge contracts and rains on the crop.

Trading in December option commenced with a decline of 3 points at 13.46. For want of a fresh incentive the market was quiet but later developed somewhat weak tendency and prices gradually declined on liquidation and foreign selling finally December closing with a loss of 14 points at 13.35.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 25.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (13.21/13.21) 13.31/13.30
December (13.36/13.35) 13.46/13.45
January (13.41/13.41) 13.52/13.52

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.89) 6.93
American December (6.86) 6.89
Egyptian October (8.52) 8.50
Egyptian November (8.55) 8.53

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 25. 10-0 p.m.

Broach A-M. moved between Rs. 225-12 and Rs. 225 at night. As New York cotton futures closed 14 points down, Broach A-M. was quoted around Rs. 225 at 10-0 p.m.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 25.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 25.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 31) dol 31 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 12 5/8) dol 13 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 34 1/2) dol 36 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 80) unquoted.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Castorseeds Delivery Sept. Opening Rs. 26/8/6; Highest Rs. 27/8/6; Closing Rs. 27/8.

Castorseed Delivery May Opening Rs. 27/11; Highest Rs. 28/10; Lowest Rs. 27/9; Closing Rs. 28/9/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 18/8; Closing Rs. 18/12.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 30/6; Lowest Rs. 30; Closing Rs. 31.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug. 25.

Previous closing	5.06 7/8
To-day's opening	5.06 7/8
To-day's closing	5.06 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Aug. 25.

Previous closing	5.06 7/8
To-day's opening	5.06 7/8
To-day's closing	5.06 11/16
Difference	—.00 3/16

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 25.

Previous closing	75.71
To-day's opening	75.75
To-day's closing	75.71
Difference	unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 25.

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 5.06 7/8 which moved in narrow fluctuations.

The sterling-dollar crossrate closed at 5.06 11/6

The franc closed steady at 75.71 after opening 4 points up.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 25.

The market closed quietly steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	21 9/16d.	21 1/2d.
Forward	21 9/16	21 1/2d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 25.

Gold (26-19-3) £6-19-5

BULLION

London, Aug. 25.

Influx £56,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (21 9/16d.) 21 1/2d.
Gold per ounce (£6-19-3) £6-19-5

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug. 25.

3 months (13/16 to 13/16 p.c.) 3/4 to 13/16 p.c.
4 months (13/16 to 7/8 p.c.) 13/16 to 13/16 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/8 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Aug. 25.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.70 1/4) 5.65 7/8
New York on Bombay (38.37) 38.25
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 1/8) 0.95 1/4
London on Milan (58.21) 58.15
London on Shanghai (1-4 3/4) 1-4 3/4
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Local silver opened steady at Rs. 59/13, 59/14 and 60 and declined on unfavourable London advices to Rs. 59/12, 59/13 and 59/15.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/9, 34/9/3 and 34/10 and declined on easiness of the franc but later improved to opening levels on buying by banks following steadiness of the franc.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October at 70 1/8 and December at 73 but later trading was active and prices improved on commission houses buying but later declined on realising.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 25.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.03 3/4 and December at 1.04 3/4 and declined on commission houses selling. Prices later were steady but the demand was restricted.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Aug. 25.

Chicago oats opened steady with May at 52 3/8 and moved in sympathy with the grain market.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug. 25.

Argentine linseed was quiet but steady with slightly better prices but business was restricted for want of speculative interest. December at noon was quoted with a gain of 4 points at 14.59.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 25.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£226 3/4 buyers £227 sellers) closed.
Lead (£10 11/16 buyers) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£31 1/4 to £31 3/4) closed.
Glasgow Iron (£70) closed.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-5 1/2

JUTE

Crop July-Aug-Sept (£14 7/8) £15 3/16 sellers.
Dundee August (£17) unquoted.
Lightening August (£16) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/2) closed.
Oct-Dec. (7 5/8) closed.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept (£12 3/4) £12 3/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept. (£12 1/2) £12 1/2 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept. (£11 1/8) £11 1/8 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal Sept. (10 5/8) 11 sellers.

JUTE SHARES VERY FIRM

Coals And Teas Steady

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

Jute shares ruled very firm due to strong support from bazar operators and outsiders. Coals ruled steady. Teas were steady. In miscellaneous, rubber shares were in fair request, while others showed no change. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper 90/12 small odd lot; 3 1/2 per cent loan (1947/50) 100/7; 5 per cent loan (1945/55) 117/13 small lot; 5 1/2 per cent loan (1938/42) 110/2 small lot; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury bonds (1935) 104.

Railway:—Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 57 ex. div.; Darjeeling Himalayan ordy 62; Darjeeling Himalayan fref 100.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur ordy 19/10; Dunbar ordy 128/8; New Victoria pref 4/13.

Coals:—Bengal 252/8 small lot; Burrakur 14/10; East Indian 19/12; Equitable 25/14 cum. div; Ondal 11/8; Seebpore 15 premium.

Jutes:—Albion 261/8 small lot; Anglo India ordy 401; Bally 188/8; Barnagore 160; Clive ordy 33/2; Gourepore ordy 525/8; Gourepore pref 124; Hooghly pref 18/12; Howrah 56/7; Hukumchand 14/8 small lot; Hukumchand pref 113; Kamarhatty 552/8; Lansdowne 164; National 25/5; Nuddea 36/8; Orient 215 small lot; Standard 350 small lot;

Rubbers:—Ayer Hitam 2 point 50 cts; Indragiri 1 point 53 cts; Sungei Ramal 2 point 40 cts; Amalgamated Malay 3 point 65 cts.

Sugar shares:—Cawnpore 33 small lot; Champaran 22/13; Murree Brewery 182 small lot; Samastipore 9/6.

Teas:—East India 14/4; Gielle pref 106; Hoolungoorie 445; Rutema 13/4.

Miscellaneous Bengal Telephone (old issue) 17/4; Upper Ganges Electric 10/10; Maturapore Zemindary 1/6.

Debentures:—6 per cent (1925/55/85) Calcutta Port Trust Debs. 123/4.—A. P.

Imperial Preference Mischievous Principle

— B. DAS

Third Reading Of Steel Protection Bill Moved

Sjt. Pandya's Appeal To Tatas To Look To Interests Of Consumers And Tax-Payers

SIMLA, Aug. 25

The Steel Protection Bill entered the last phase of discussion to-day with non-official attendance slightly smaller due to the departure of some members to prepare their constituencies on the eve of the election.

Col. Lumby presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill providing for the application of Naval Discipline Act to the Indian Navy. And as an outcome of the expected passage of that Bill he introduced a Bill to make formal amendments to certain existing laws so that members of the Indian Navy should have the same civil rights and liabilities as the personnel of His Majesty's Military and Air Forces.

Tributes To Late Sir Gordon

Feeling references to the death of Sir Gordon Fraser who represented the European business community of South India in the Second Assembly were made by Sir Joseph Bhore, President and Party Leaders and the Chair agreed to send a message to the bereaved family.

All joined in paying tribute to Sir Gordon's devotion to duty despite physical disability, and the quietness and dignity with which he used to intervene in the debates in the Chamber.

The President observed that the deceased was a connecting link between the European and Indian business communities.—A.P.

STEEL PROTECTION BILL.

The House then resumed discussion on the Steel Protection Bill. Several amendments aiming at reducing the import duty on galvanised sheets and excise duty on Indian steel ingots were rejected, as also an amendment by Dr. Ziauddin limiting the life of the bill to five years.

There was a discussion on the question of the admissibility of Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya's amendment giving power to the Governor-General to fix a fair selling price on steel products made in India.

Sir J. Bhore held that the amendment would be outside the scope of the Bill.

The President agreed.

SIR A. RAHIM'S AMENDMENT.

Sir Abdur Rahim moved an amendment making the increasing or decreasing of the duty on imported or locally manufactured articles by the Governor-General subject to the approval of the Legislature.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

Mr. Anklesaria opposed the amendment, and opined that the best method of criticising the Government's action would be by means of questions, resolutions and adjournment motions.

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachari pointed out that this sort of safeguards had been introduced in several acts of British Parliament.

Mr. Neogy said that the Bill had been given a life longer than the normal life of two Assemblies. It was not right that a dying House should tie down the hands of two successive Assemblies in such an important matter.

POWER OF MODIFYING DUTIES

Sir Joseph Bhore said that such interference in a Government decision as was proposed in the amendment was necessary under safeguarding of industries, in which case the executive on its own initiative imposed such a duty as it thought necessary in respect of such industries after such enquiry as it thought fit to make. But in the present case, it was not desirable, as the action was to be taken by the Government for modifying duties with the idea of carrying out the intention of the Legislature namely, to maintain a particular level of protection for the Steel Industry. The powers of modifying the duties in order to maintain a particular level had been with the Government for many years, and there had been no complaint that the Executive used the powers arbitrarily, or contrary to the intention of the Legislature.

TWO AMENDMENTS REJECTED.

If ever there was criticism it was that the Government did not use the powers rapidly and effectively. The amendment, if accepted, would introduce in the industry a very serious element of uncertainty which might dislocate trade and business and lead to gambling and temporary stagnation of credit.

The amendment was put to vote and lost by 52 votes to 30.

The Assembly later rejected by 51 votes against 27, an amendment moved by Mr. Neogy for the deletion of a proviso, in Clause Two, which lays down that the duty leviable on any such article shall in no case be less than the duty leviable on a like article of British manufacture.

Mr. Neogy asked what was 'quid pro quo' for such a provision; whether it was there entirely on economical grounds or for any political reasons. He feared that this proviso was in the nature of the most-favoured-nation treatment for the benefit of Britain, and if so, it appeared to be a one-sided bargain.

MISCHIEVOUS PRINCIPLE.

Mr. B. Das supported the amendment for deletion, and reiterated his views against Imperial preference, describing it as a mischievous principle.

Sir Joseph Bhore assured the House that they were not introducing any new principle but merely repeating what was already in the act for many years. He reminded them that the Swarajist Assembly had assented to it.

All amendments having been disposed of, Sir Joseph Bhore without speech moved the third reading.

THIRD READING.

It was past five, when Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya rose to deliver his speech on the third reading. He said it was no use bringing the Bill before the Legislature when the Government had decided not to accept any amendment. He congratulated the Tatas for securing a substantial measure of protection, but hoped that they would, in the interests of the consumer and tax-payers, decrease their overhead expenses, charge reasonable profits and regulate their policy in such a manner that subsidiary industries should not suffer. He appealed to Government to see that the Tatas carried out all these suggestions.

The House adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

DEATH FROM BURNS

Kathija Bai Jalalakhan, residing at Madanpura was removed to the J. J. Hospital on August 23, as a sequel to extensive burns.

A verdict of death due to shocks of suicidal burns was returned by the coroner's Jury on Saturday.

Making India Self-Sufficient

SALT MARKETING BOARD FORMED

A Conference of all Indian manufacturers of Aden and India was held in Bombay during the week to take steps to meet the present crisis and to form a Marketing Board as recommended by the Tariff Board.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas opened the Conference of the Indian salt maufacturers of India and Aden on the 22nd instant and, in his opening remarks, he said that he hoped that it would be possible for all the manufacturers of salt in India and Aden to come to reasonable arrangement for marketing, so that the Indian demand for salt would be supplied to the best possible advantage not only of manufacturers but also of the consumers.

RATIONALISED MARKETING

Salt was a necessity for men, cattle as well as for agriculture, and by marketing salt in a rationalised manner, he hoped that it would be possible for supplying it in the best possible manner. He pointed out the parallel of the Cement Marketing Association, where, by united action, the manufacturers of cement were able to substitute cut-throat competition by rationalised marketing, and at the same time reduce cost and bring about an increased consumption of cement. He impressed upon them the necessity of working tobether as one team and the advantages that would accrue to each member if he agreed to harmonised working instead of present methods of uneconomic competition.

He referred to his own interest in Aden, as a Director of the Hajibhoy Aden Salt Works, and referred to the possibility of separating Aden from India. He said that Aden was a part of India, and was developed by enterprising merchants of India at the cost of shareholders who were Indian taxpayers. There were repeated assurances from the Secretary of State and the Government of India that Aden would not be taken away from India. He hoped that this point of view would always remain before the Parliament and that in no political scheme in the future would Aden be separated from India in deference to any political pressure.

WANTED UNITED FRONT

He hoped that manufacturers of salt in India would stand by the Indian interests in Aden and present a united demand to the Government in this matter. He once more stressed the necessity of joint action, orderly and rationalised marketing and the elimination of uneconomic competition.

It was pointed out by members present that one of the chief grievances of India was that Bengal and other Presidencies had to depend upon their supplies of salt on foreign countries. For generations past imports of salt into Calcutta were mainly drawn from Liverpool and Continental ports. During the war a grave situation arose owing to a serious stoppage of salt from abroad. Famine conditions prevailed and prices soared up to fabulous levels. Government were unable to control the situation and for nearly ten years after the war high prices prevailed in Bengal. On the recommendation of the Taxation Enquiry Committee Government appointed a special Committee to enquire whether India could supply the special requirements of Bengal for a high grade salt which for generations past Bengalis were in the habit of using to the total exclusion of an inferior quality of salt made in other parts of India. The Government Committee reported that it would take several years before India could be made self-sufficient. As a reply to this finding, immediately on the publication of this Report, the Okha Salt Works placed for the first time in Calcutta Indian salt comparable to the foreign salt. Prices immediately dropped. The European Combine broke down and a rate war was declared by foreign interests.

The Assembly thereupon appointed a special Tariff Board Enquiry, and as a result of this enquiry protection was granted by Government, and a declaration of policy was made that it was the intention of Government to make India self-sufficient in her supplies of salt. Government declared that Indian interests were not to be subordinated to Liverpool or other foreign interests and they were prepared to help Indian manufacturers to their utmost capacity.

RATE WAR.

The rate war was continued in spite of the protection. Though protection had failed in materially helping the Indian industry, Indians in India and Aden continued their efforts with the result that within four years all the English and European supplies had practically ceased. The quantity produced now under protection in India and Aden is more than the demand of India, and the situation is further accentuated by internal competition among Indians themselves. The trade became unregulated and out of control to such an extent that very low uneconomical rates prevailed. A month ago the situation was most critical, and it was decided by some of the leaders of Bombay to convene a conference to save the industry from certain ruination.

MARKETING BOARD FORMED.

As a result of the deliberations of the Conference, a Marketing Board has now been formed to regulate imports, encourage the industry and make India self-sufficient and place salt in the interest of the Bengal consumer, at the low economic price fixed by the Legislature under the Protection Act.

This Marketing Board was inaugurated to-day, and in conclusion Sir Purshottamdas thanked all the members for having taken the broad statesmanlike view of the situation, by sacrificing some of their legitimate rights in the interests of consumers and in the interests of India generally.

The success of the new organisation would now depend upon the goodwill of Bengal and upon the co-operation of all the parties who have joined the Marketing Board.

The Italian interests at Aden were fully represented by Mr. Gould of Messrs. Grahams and the success of the Board was assured by their co-operation, for they were the largest and longest established interests in Bengal. It is the object of the Marketing Board to allow Karachi, Okha, Bombay and other Indian Works fullest scope for the development of their works for purposes of making India self-sufficient in her supplies of salt.

TO FACILITATE INQUIRY

Will Jhabua Ruler Vacate?

Mr. Kanhaiyalal Vaidya, Joint Secretry, Central India States' People's Conference, Dohad wires under date August 5:—

The Agency in its last interview informed the Jhabua Ruler that he will have to vacate to facilitate inquiries into the complaints of grievances.

The ruler sought postponement.

The Agency has reported for a Commission of Inquiry.

The ruler is summoned on the 24th instant for final reply.

Bhawanishanker and Pannalal have been arrested. Pannalal is the most trusted adviser and Private Secretary of the Ruler. Jhabua public prayer for abdication has been wired.

Major-Genl. H. S. Elton Dead

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, August 25.

The death has occurred of Major General Henry Strachan Elton.

(Major General Henry Strachan was born in 1841, and he entered the Army in 1858. He served the Burmese Expedition in 1886-'88 and was Hon. Colonel of the 76th Punjabees.)

PANCHMAHALS CONGRESS COMMITTEE

DOHAD, Aug. 25.

The first meeting of the Panchmahals District Congress Committee is being held at Lalol (Panchmahals) to-day when the office-bearers for the current year will be appointed.

The programme and budget for the year also will be outlined.

Sjt. Ramanlal Chhotalal Seth, the local youth leader has been co-opted as a member of the Panchmahals District Congress Committee.—United Press.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY TO REDUCE VOLUME OF TREASURY BILLS

DISCOUNT RATE FALLING FROM 15 Sh 5d TO 14 Sh 3d

Further Rise In Gold Price On Keen Demand

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

In the money market, conditions during the week failed to arouse much interest but following the Government's policy reducing volume of treasury bills, considerable attention was shown in this week's issue and keen competition for comparatively small amount offered resulted in the average rate of discount falling from 15sh.5d. recorded last week to 14sh. 3d.

There was again keen demand for small amount of gold being offered to-day and the price further advanced by 2d. to 139sh. 5d. including 9d. premium on Franc and 2/3 and half on dollar.

Empire Trade Shows Signs Of Recovery

RUGBY, Aug. 24.

A further evidence of economic recovery in British Dominions is provided by the news of New Zealand's satisfactory budget position.

New Zealand's Finance Minister, Mr. Coates was last night able to inform the House of Representatives that the financial year has closed with a deficit of only £709,000 instead of £2,000,000 for which he had budgeted a year ago.

Steady Increase

This result is attributable to the steady increase in taxation returns, enabling him to budget for surplus in the present year for the first occasion since the finances were disorganised by a heavy fall in commodity prices.

Mr. Coate's who was able in these circumstances to make certain concessions in taxation, salary, economies and pensions, stated that the satisfactory condition of Dominions' finances were in a considerable measure attributable to economic recovery of Great Britain, which had led to a substantial increase of New Zealand export prices for wool and meat.

Canada's Improved Progress

Elsewhere in Empire there are other indications of recovery. Canada has made a marked industrial progress in the past twelve months, and Australia has increased her export surplus from £26,682,000 to £38,669,000.—B.O.W

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 2, 1990.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 15, 1353.
Parsi: Aspandad 24, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 29m.
Sunset: 6h. 59m.
High Water: 0-27; 12-51.
Low Water: 6-28; 19-03.

TUESDAY, August 28.

Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 29.

Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "Oxford" by Mr. Frank Morais, Bowen Memorial Hall Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ

The second lecture on "Bhakti" will be delivered by the Swami Sri Sadananda of Satyagiri in the Samaj Hall from 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Pacific Maru" left Colombo on August 23 and is due to arrive in Bombay on Aug. 27.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Pararthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

ONAM CELEBRATION.

The Malaylees of Bombay will celebrate Onam, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Muzafar Abad Hall, near Grant Road railway station.

CUTCHI STUDENTS' UNION.

The general meeting of the above Union, Bombay, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Grain Merchants Association Hall, Mandvi, when a debate will be held on:—"Humanity has to fear more from science than to gain from it."

TEACHINGS OF SAM VEDA

To-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Arya Samaj Mandir at Girgam Back Road, Sjt. Rajendra Krishna Kumar Principal D. M. College Moga will deliver a public lecture on Teachings of Samveda.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Fort Arya Samaj Frere Road 249, (Opp. G. P. O.) a meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. when Pt. Oagleri will speak on "Ishopanishad".

S. J. KARYALAYA.

"Under the auspices of Swayam Jyoti Karyalaya, Mr. G. V. Rajwade will deliver the last lecture in the series of "Jivanmukta according to Dnyneshwar" to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Ganesh Bhuwan, Matunga (G.I.P.).

"MR. NARIMAN IN 'C' WARD".

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the president of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, will do the opening ceremony of a new Perfumery shop of Pandit Rajaram Trivedi near Alsi Pati, Opp: Daria Mahal Kalbadevi Road, to-morrow (Monday), at 8-0 a.m. (S.T.)

PROTEST AGAINST BIKANER FOREIGNERS' BILL.

Under the auspices of the Marwari Sammelan, the Bombay Cotton Broker's Association and the Hindustani Native Merchants Association a public meeting will be held to protest against the proposed "Foreigner's Bill" of Bikaner Raj to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall Sandhurst Road. Rajabahadur Govindlal Pilli will preside. Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Govinddas Malpani of Jubbalpore, B. G. Horniman and Pt. Ajit are among the prominent speakers.

PATHE

Daily: 3-30 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Sunday Morning 10 a.m.

JOAN MARSH

With
LUCIEN LITTLEFIELD
GRACE HAYES
IN
"RAINBOW OVER BROADWAY"
SPECTACULAR DANCES!
BEAUTIFUL GIRLS!
TUNEFUL SONG!
THE SMASH MUSICAL HIT OF THE SCREEN

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Viva Villa" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday 4 p.m.

CARLTON—"I am a Fugitive" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Rainbow over Broadway" Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday Morning Show at 10 a.m.

KRISHNA—"Suvarna Mandir" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Ruplekha" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Dukhtar-e-Hind" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday 3 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Devaki or Krishnajanma". Time as usual.

EDWARD—"Speak Easily" and "Yankee Don" Daily at 4, 6-30 ar 10 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Chandu the Magician" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day Sunday 2-30 p.m.

PALACE—"Tarzan, The Ape-Man" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Dilara" Daily at 5-30 8, and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day 2-45 p.m.

WEST END—"Toofan Mail" Time as usual.

WELLINGTON—"Strike it Rich" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday 3-30 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Tarzan and His Mate" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"All Men are Enemies" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday 4 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"I'll Tell the World" Daily at 3-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day Sunday 3-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10 a.m. Light music. Master Vasant. 11-30 a.m. Jos Ghisleri and his Orchestra.

5 p.m. The Radio Quartet 6-30 p.m. Evensong Service. Relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral 8 p.m. Empire relay if reception is satisfactory. 9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin in English and Hindi. 9-20 p.m. Classical and Light music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. A summary of the week's news. 7-30 p.m. Sydney Baynes Light Orchestra. 8-15 p.m. Regent's Park, a talk by C. Whitaker-Wilson. 8-30 p.m. Frank Stewart presents The Alphas. 9 p.m. A religious service: address by the Rev Canon C. C. Marshall; relayed from St. Chad's Church, Far Headingley, Leeds. 9-45 p.m. An organ recital by Berkeley Mason, relayed from the Concert Hall, Broadcasting House, London. 10 p.m. The Wireless Military Band, conducted by Charles Leggett. 11 p.m. A summary of the week's news.

AMBITION A VIRTUE.

Members of the Jamiat Shubban-al-Muslimeen will publicly debate on "Ambition is not a vice but a virtue" to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. at Jamiat's Hall, Mr. A. A. Haveliwalla will preside.

COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN GOVTS.

Mr. S. G. Warty will deliver his third public lecture on the "Comparative Studies in Governments" in the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday), the subject of the lecture being "The Governments of Germany and Italy".

3 ARTS CIRCLE.

A reception in honour of The Weekly Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

After tea at 5-30 p.m. performance on five instruments and singing by the talented artist Mohan Murti Mohan

ANTI-GAMBLING LEAGUE.

A meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Social Service League Hall, Sandhurst Road, when Mr. K. J. Dubash will preside.

Agenda: To confirm the constitution of the League and pass necessary resolutions to give effect to the League's activities.

G. D. A. EXAMINATION.

A meeting of the Unsuccessful G. D. A. Students will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-0 p.m., at Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Navsari Chambers, Fort, Bombay, to represent their cause to the Government Diploma Board of Accountancy, Delhi, for holding a supplementary examination.

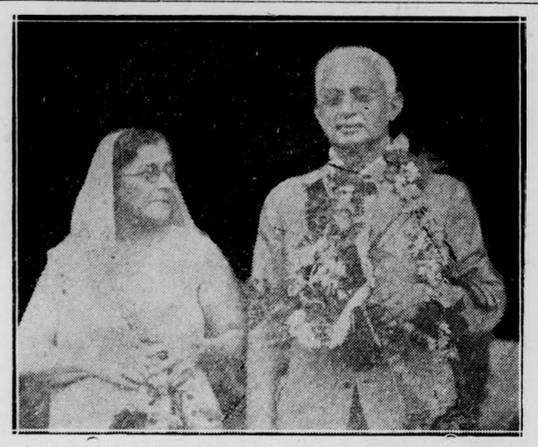
ALL-SAINTS DAY GATHERING.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, a public gathering of the Parsis will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to celebrate their All-Saints Day. Ervad Jalejar D. Kanga, Ervad Jamshed S. Dastur and Mr. B. S. Banaji will deliver short addresses in Gujarati on "Our Duty towards the Dead". Dasturji Rustamji Edulji Sanjana will preside.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' UNION.

An extra-ordinary general meeting of the above Union will be held at Hirabaug, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the question of amending certain rules in the constitution as recommended by the Managing Committee of the Union.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Union will be held at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday (26th Aug. 1934) at Hirabaug to receive and adopt the annual report with audited statement of account and Balance-Sheet and to elect office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee for the ensuing year.



Mr. F. S. Talyerkhan, Bar-at-Law, the well-known counsel of the Bombay High Court, arrived on Thursday by the P. & O. s.s. "Rawalpindi" from Europe.

Mr. Talyerkhan had a serious illness last year, which necessitated a long visit to Europe to recoup his health. He went again this year on medical advice and was looking hale and fit when he was greeted by his family and friends on his arrival on Thursday.

TO-DAY'S FLAG SALUTATION

Sjt. Nariman To Do Hoisting Ceremony

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee the Monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony will take place to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee Office, Chotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road, near Bhangwadi Theatre, when Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P.-C. C. will hoist the Flag.

Messrs. Nagindas T. Master, K. M. Munshi, Sunderdas Morarji, Mulraj Kersondas, Abid Ali Jaferbhai, S. K. Patil, and others will speak. All are cordially invited to attend the function.

GOWALIA TANK FLAG SALUTATION.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, the Monthly Flag Salutation will take place at Gowalia Tank Maidan, to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.) sharp.

Smt. Perinben Captain will preside on the occasion and Messrs. S. K. Patil, D. S. Babrekar, P. R. Lele and Smt. Lilavati Munshi will address the meeting.

FLAG SALUTATION AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee, the monthly flag salutation will take place to-day (Sunday), at 8-0 a.m. (S.T.) in Jamnalal Bajaj Wadi, Station Road.

YOUNG NATIONALISTS' LEAGUE.

The first quarterly general meeting of the members of "The Young Nationalists' League" will be held on Saturday the 1st September 1934, at 4 p.m. at Sjt. Dhumatker's Residence, Girgaum Back Road, when the following business will be considered:—

(1) Report of activities for the first quarter.
(2) Statement of accounts.
(3) Proposed amendments in the rules of the Constitution.
And any other business as will be allowed by the President.

AUDICHYA SEVA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of Shree Udichya Seva Samaj and other Udichya bodies a public meeting of Audichya Brahmins of Bombay and suburbs will be held to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. at Hirabag, C. P. Tank Road, under the presidentship of Miss Chaturlaxmi B. Joshi to congratulate Miss Subhadra K. Dave M. A., and other Audichya sisters for their success in the university examinations. Members of the Samaj and sympathisers are cordially invited to the gathering

CONFERENCE OF NATIONALIST HARIJANS.

Messrs. Khimji M. Rathod and Tribhovan D. Chanda, writes:

Reference to the news regarding the Conference to be held in Bombay of All-India Nationalist Harijans, some of the foremost leaders of Nationalist Harijans of Bombay do not know when any such meeting of Nationalist Harijans was held to call the above Conference and nobody knows the appointment of Mr. B. J. Devrukhaker as an Organising Secretary of so-called Conference.

Maharashtra Music Conference

The following is the programme of the 5th session of the conference which will commence to-day at Blavatsky Hall:—

To-day Sunday, at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.).
Prof. Nilkanth Kulkarni
Prof. Chintamanrao Paluskar.
Prof. Nath Boa of Ahmednagar.
Sangeet Sudhankar Vinayak Ambhaikar of Nagpur.
Prof. Shankerrao Mohite
Prof. Baburao Gokhale, (Dilruba).
Pandit Onkarnath.
AT 4 P.M. (S.T)
Prof. Shankerrao Vyas of Ahmedabad.
Prof. Pralhad Ganu.
Prof. Narayenrao Vyas
Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar.
Prof. Suresh Baboo.
Prof. Rambhauwoo Kundagoalkar—Sawai Gandharva.

SERVICES NOT WANTED IN BOMBAY

Tip To Volunteers From "Outside Provinces"

(THROUGH THE PUBLICITY BUREAU), RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Several Congress volunteers from Andhra and other Provinces have arrived in Bombay, covering the distance on foot, with a view to find work in the Congress. We also understand that several more are about to leave other provinces, with the same object in view. We have already intimated by a press announcement that Bombay has got thousands of volunteers who have suffered in the country's cause and whose services are any day at the disposal of the Congress, whenever they are wanted.

The Reception Committee therefore is not in a position to engage volunteers from outside in preference to our own volunteers in the city. We, therefore, make it known that we do not need the services of volunteers from outside provinces.

The Provincial Congress Committees and the District Congress Committees all over the country are requested to give enough publicity to this statement, and dissuade their volunteers from coming to this place with the object of finding work here.

STOP PRESS

NO WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND U. S.

TOKIO, Aug. 25.

A war between Russia and the United States is simply unthinkable, declared the Finance Minister Mr. Fujii in an interview with the newspaper "Jijishimpo." Russia and the United States are deeply immersed in internal affairs. The newspaper interprets the statement to mean that Mr. Fujii will drastically prune the increased army and navy draft estimates for the next year.—Reuter's Special.

HARDINGE BRIDGE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

In view of the possibility of danger to the Hardinge bridge on the E. B. Railway spanning the Ganges at Sara from flood water from Bihar, the authorities are taking proper precautions.—A. P

CHAPRA SUBMERGED.

PATNA Aug. 25.

The "United Press" correspondent travelling in North Bihar on his return via Mokameh to-night wires:—

Chapra is under deep water, four to 7 feet from the Ganges that proceeded from the East, washing all villages west to Gandak. The tract between Barauni and Samariaghat has been submerged. Water is continuing to rise.

In all these places, thousands of homeless people are lying by the Railway lines. The train service is dislocated between Sonepur and Chapra and Palezaghat due to breaches at between Goldinguj and Santa, Santa and Dighwara, Parmanandpur and Nayagaon, Parmanandpur and Sonepur, Sitalpur and Nayagaon.

RLY. STAFF ASSAULTED.

It is alleged that the villagers of Bajitpur, Saran District, cut the railway line between Parmanandpur and Nayagaon with a view to passing the water in their village to the bare low land opposite and when being interrupted assaulted the railway Engineering staff. Three among them said to be ring-leaders were arrested.

The whole tract between Kiul and Patna on both sides of the railway lines appears to be a vast sheet of water.—United Press.

LAMINGTON RD. BURGLARY

Thief Gets Away With Jewellery Valued At Rs. 1,400

A daring robbery was committed in the flat of Mrs. G. M. Mehta, Vakil Terrace, Lamington Road, on Friday night when jewellery valued at over Rs. 1,400 was stolen.

It appears that a man was seen letting himself down through the window from the second floor of the building by means of a bedsheet tied to the window-sill. An alarm was raised, and the culprit dropped to the ground and disappeared through one of the bye-lanes.

Mrs. G. M. Mehta found that her flat had been burgled and jewellery worth Rs. 1,400 had been stolen.

The Lamington Road Police were informed and Sergeant Ramsay went to the spot and made inquiries.

So far the culprit has not been arrested.

ALLEGED CHEATING

Accused Remanded To Custody

A sensational case of cheating and misappropriation has been taken up for investigation by the Fydhownie Police.

Veerji Bhagawan Patel, the accused, employed as a "mehta" in the firm of Abdul Rehman Karim, Abdul Rehman Street, is alleged to have cheated his master to the tune of Rs. 48,000.

The accused was arrested on Thursday and placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Saturday.

In the application for remand the police stated that the accused was in charge of the "Pedhi," Bombay Branch, and that Abdul Rehman Karim came to Bombay from Colombo only once a year to check his account books.

It is further stated that the accused was paid Rs. 50 a month and was entrusted with the work of dispatching goods to Colombo where if they were approved of, permission would be granted to take a loan on interest to pay them off then and there.

Subsequently payment would be made at Colombo and brokerage for the loan also granted.

But the accused is alleged to have contracted unwarranted brokerages and used his master's need to serve his own purpose.

It is also stated that the complainant stood well with various brokers for loans of money.

Hitherto only Rs. 1,525-5-9 is said to have been recovered.

The accused was remanded for a period of 14 days, pending further police inquiries.

Indian Secures First Place

Mr. K.V.M. Iyer of the P.W.D. Secretariat, Bombay, has secured the first place with Honours in the June 1934 examination of the Incorporated Secretaries' Association, London. He has also secured the first prize of £2-2-0 offered by the Association for the successful candidate.

FATAL TRESPASS ON RAILWAY LINE

Ramgir Govindgir, a mendicant, was found near the Masjid Bunder (Harbour line), his head smashed to smithereens yesterday.

A verdict of accidental death due to his being knocked down by a train while trespassing on the tracks, was returned to-day by the Coroner's jury.

Future Of Plucked G. D. A. Candidates

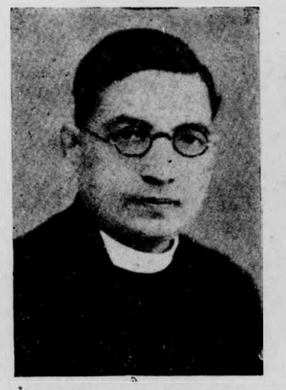
In view of the abolition of the G.D.A. Examination by the Government of India, all the failed G.D.A. candidates are requested to send their names and addresses to S.N.S., D. Harakchand House, Matunga, G.I.P., in order to decide the future position of the failed candidates.

"F" WARD ELECTION DISPUTES ENQUIRY

At the next sitting of the enquiry, i.e. on Tuesday (28th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), complainants from F Ward will be required to produce voters to show that though the latter were enrolled in time and their enrolment books also with fees were deposited in time, in the Ward office, still their names were not found in the roll, and they had to go without voting.

Also those voters who got voting slips and who were not allowed to vote before time, shall have to substantiate the charge by adducing necessary evidence.

SOCIAL WORKERS HONOURED



Rev. Willam Jacob Battise

Rao Bahadur B. Y. Khisty

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Indian Christian Association which was convened to congratulate Revd. William Jacob Battise and Rao Saheb B. Y. Khisty, two prominent Social Service workers, who were the recipients of titles in the recent Honours list.

The meeting was presided over by Revd. John McKenzie, Principal of the Wilson College.

The Revd. W. I. Battise is a Pastor of the C.M.S. Church and has been doing good work among the Harijans. He is the President of the "Bharat Matang Samaj" and President of the Indian Christian Union, Bombay.

Rao Saheb B Y Khisty, who is a Justice of the Peace, and an Honorary Magistrate, has spent 41 years of his life in the cause of education.

Several speakers, among whom were Mr. E. J. Biem, Mr. K. L. Shinde and Revd. Acharya, said that the community recognised the distinction conferred on them was its own.

Imperial Institute For Delhi

Standing Finance Committee Sanctions Removal Scheme

CENTRAL DAIRY INSTITUTE TO BE ESTABLISHED

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

It is understood that the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly sanctioned to-day the scheme for the removal of the Imperial Institute at Pusa to Delhi involving an approximate cost of Rs. 36 lakhs.

CENTRAL DAIRY INSTITUTE.

The Committee also approved the scheme for the establishment of a Central Dairy Institute involving an expenditure of Rs. 4 lakhs non-recurrent and Rs. 40,000 recurring for five years and non-recurrent grant of Rs. 70,000 for the improvement of marketing in India and a grant of Rs. 2,80,000 during 1934-35 and Rs. 5,40,000 per annum thereafter for four years.

FOR CIVIL AVIATION.

The Committee could not take up to-day other proposals including the development and organisation of air routes. The Committee re-assembles on Monday for this purpose when it is understood besides considering the grant of Rs. 92,00,000 for civil aviation, the Committee will consider the following schemes:—

1. The constitution of a central Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau costing Rs. 26,000 during 1934-35, Rs. 1,63,000 during 1935-36 Rs. 15,900 during 1936-37 and Rs. 15,200 during 1937-38;

2. Establishment of a broadcasting station at Delhi.

FOR HANDLOOM INDUSTRY.

3. The following grant-in-aid for the development of handloom industry:—Two lakhs during 1934-35, five lakhs annually during the succeeding four years and three lakhs during 1939-40.—A. P.

BREACHES ON B. N. Ry.

(Continued from page 1)

the main line of the Bengal and North Western Railway has been cut by villagers and breached in several places between Chapra and Sonepur, and the train service between these stations has been suspended, says the Agent of the Railway.

It is improbable that through train running on the section will be possible for some weeks.

Passengers cannot be transhipped at present but it is hoped, when conditions permit, to establish suitable steamer services from Dighwara to Sonepur and Patna.

The line is also breached between Sonepur and Palezaghat, suspending traffic by this route between stations on the Bengal and North Western Railway and Patna.

It is not yet possible to say how long this interruption is likely to continue.—A.P.

SLIPS ON B. N. Ry.

BILASPUR, (B.N. Ry.), Aug. 25.

Owing to the heavy rains, slips have occurred in several places on the Manendragarh-Bijuri and Mahendragarh-Chirimiri sections necessitating the transhipment of passengers.

Through running between Manendragarh and Bijuri is expected to be resumed to-day.

Between Mahendragarh and Chirimiri, the interruption is likely to continue for another three days, according to the District Transportation Superintendent, Bilaspur, B. N. Railway.—A.P.

VOLUNTEERS TRAINING CLASS OPENED

The Jt. Secretaries to the Publicity and Propaganda Sub-Committee of the Reception Committee, write:—

A volunteers' training class will be opened for all those, who wish to serve the Congress at the ensuing session as volunteers in 'C' (Bhuleshwar Ward). The classes will be conducted in the premises of the Kapole Vyayam Shala, Opposite Madhow Baugh, C P. Tank at 9 p.m. (S.T.) and 6-30 a.m. (S.T.) daily. The classes will be formally opened to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

All those who have enrolled themselves as volunteers and others, who wish to take training are requested to be present at the place punctually.

YOUR ENGLISH

Determines Your Position.

In scores of cases you will find that successful people have attained social, financial and political fame by reason of their power to express their thoughts clearly, concisely and forcefully. The correct, intelligent use of words makes your advancement more certain and rapid. They represent the key to financial promotion, social advancement, political leadership, a wider life.

You can now obtain the mastery of the English language by a simple, easy method. At home, in your spare moments, take up the Grenville Kleiser Correspondence Course. In a very short time you will be surprised at the results you achieve. Write for FREE details to-day to:—

The Tutorial Institute
Edward Park Road, Delhi, 38.

Sports Jottings From Here and There

A Bird's-Eye View Of Final Test

(By J. C. MAITRA).

The battle for the mythical Ashes has ended in a glorious victory for Australia. It could not have been otherwise. Were it decided on merits alone, the tourists would have been in possession of the much-coveted Ashes long ago. But fate had decided otherwise, and they had to fight against heavy odds till the last. Jupiter Pluvius, said to be the twelfth man in the England team, took a large hand in the fortunes of the contest. An epidemic in the tourists ranks checkmated them for a while. The spin of the coin played no insignificant part in delaying the final decision. It is noteworthy that during the present series, luck favoured them only twice and both the times they utilised it to best advantage.

BIRTHDAY PRESENT FOR WOODFULL.

Woodfull may well congratulate himself on the magnificent present which his colleagues have presented him with on his 37th birthday. He has every reason to be proud of his associates who have made such an achievement possible. It is also a fitting climax to an eventful and outstanding career. Few people have it in their lots to receive such a wonderful present. Many will be the regrets all over the Cricketing world when Woodfull retires in November next.

AUSTRALIAN'S ALL-ROUND MASTERY.

It will be agreed on all hands that the tourists won by the sheer force of their merit. They showed an all-round mastery in every department of the game. In batting there was hardly a peer of Bradman and Ponsford in the England ranks. Grimmett and O'Reilly showed an amount of skill and wizardry unequalled by any of their opponents. It was, however, in fielding that they exhibited their united strength and impregnable forte, and which contributed in a large measure to their ultimate success.

ENGLAND DEPRIVED OF JARDINE AND LARWOOD.

It is a pity that England could not put forth the team which was responsible for regaining the Ashes from Australia in 1932-33. D. R. Jardine who proved himself an admirable skipper in the battles "Down under", was not available. An offer of £5,000 to report the Australian's matches took Jardine away to the journalistic field. Larwood, the central figure of the bodyline controversy, made himself pugnacious to the Selection Committee by wild allegations against them. It appears from the statement of Sir Stanley Jackson, the chairman of the Committee, that Larwood might have been included in the team but for his refusal to play against the Australians in the Tests.

VOCE'S EXCLUSION JUSTIFIED

A good deal of dust has been raised in the English press over the exclusion of Voce from the Final Test. As an understudy of Larwood he proved in a measure successful in the last tour. But his present form did not entitle him to a place in the team. The press and the public were, however, clamorous just because he had successfully exploited the leg-theory against the tourists in the Nott's match. But the Selection Committee would not be stampeded to submission by a single performance.

SELECTOR'S SHARE OF ODIUM.

When a side loses their selectors received a large share of the odium. The present instance is not an exception to the rule. I have not the least doubt that they made the best selectons possible in the circumstances although the choice of Frank Woolley seemed rather intriguing. It would certainly have been better if a younger man had been given the place.

ABSENCE OF BOWES AND AMES REGRETTED.

I have every sympathy with Englan over the misfortune which deprived them of the services of Bowes and Ames, especially of the latter. Not that it would have made much of a difference in the result. But it would surely have prevented the demoralization of England in the latter stages of the fight As might be expected, the Bodyline controversy has come to the fore again. It is an undeniable fact that it has created a good deal of bad blood among the contending parties. If it is allowed to go farther it would be impossible to play the matches in a friendly and sporting spirit.

LEG-THEORY FOUND WANTING.

While so much is being made of the "leg-theory" bowling, it is worthy of note that the Australians played the theorists with the greatest ease. And they treated their express brigade with equal contempt. It is time England realised that their fastest bowlers have no terrors for them. The point on which the greatest stress should be laid is fielding England showed a deplorable weakness in this department of the game. Many a dropped catch marred England's play, and ruined their chances of victory. It is here that they need to pay most attention.

Wyatt's captaincy has come in for a heap of criticism. Well, that is the lot of every defeated Captain. Wyatt may take comfort in that philosophical observation. He tried his best to win. If England failed, it was not altogether his fault. It is said that he did not inspire that amount of confidence in the team as Jardine did. Could he help that either? Confidence always goes with the winning captain and Jardine was immeasurably lucky in that regard. England may find another with the same gift of luck, before the next tour comes on.

AUSTRALIA'S COLOSSAL SCORE

Winning the toss, Woodfull elected to bat. Australia's first lease at the wicket produced the colossal figure of 701 runs. This falls short of the record total which was put on at Leeds in 1930 at the cost of six wickets by 28 runs. This however breaks the Oval record registered also in 1930 by 6 runs, Australia being responsible for both the totals. It may be mentioned in this connection that England's highest score stands at 636 knocked up at Sydney in 1928-29 and their lowest score was 45, scored at the same place in 1886-87 against Australia's 36, booked at Edgbaston in 1902.

AN UNPARALLELED PARTNERSHIP

In this mighty innings, Ponsford and Bradman recorded the unparalleled partnership of 451 runs for the second wicket. This eclipses the record for all wickets in any Test by 63 runs. The latter was put on by the same pair at Leeds this year. By the way, Ponsford and Bradman amassed the huge figures of 266 and 244 respectively in the process. The next best were Woodfull 49, and Oldfield 42 (not out). Bowes and Allen captured four wickets each for 164 and 170 runs.

AMES AND BOWES "HORS DE COMBAT."

England, in their turn, made a good beginning, knocking up 50 without any loss at the end of the second day of the match The third day saw on utter collapse, five wickets falling down by the time 142 were telegraphed on the board, of which Walters had contributed 68 and Sutcliffe 38. Leyland and Ames made a heroic effort to stave off the disaster. But an injury to the latter at this juncture marred England's chances of recovery. At 321 with 3 wickets down, their first venture came to a close. Leyland topped the batting order with 110 to his credit. Grimmett bagged three wicket for 103 runs and Ebeling 3 for 74.

"FOLLOW ON" NOT INSISTED UPON.

Although Australia had secured a comfortable lead of 380 runs, Woodfull wisely decided to bat again. With the help of Bradman and McCabe, the score rose to 186 for 2 wickets at the call of time on the third day, the wickets of Ponsford and Brown having fallen at 13 and 42. On the following day, Bowes and Clark played havoc on the Australian wickets. Soon after resumption, Bradman and McCabe fell victims to them, contributing 77 and 70 respectively.

BOWES AND CLARK ON TOP.

Bowes and Clark then carried on their successes further and brought down 9 wickets for 272 runs. Then Ebeling and O'Reilly became associated, and playing a merry innings raised the score to 327 before Ebeling was dismissed for 41.

In the absence of Ames, Woolley kept the wickets and was unwillingly responsible for a contribution of 50 through extras. Bowes secured the analysis of 11.3 overs, 3 maidens, 55 runs and 5 wickets, while Clark recorded 20 overs, 1 maiden, 98 runs and 5 wickets. Thus England was left to make 708 on a crumbling wicket to win the battle.

ENGLAND SKITTLED OUT.

England's second innings opened with a disaster, Walters and Woolley going down when the score stood at 3. Sutcliffe and Hammond struggled hard to master the Australian attacks. But Grimmett and his colleagues seemed all powerful. With the score at 145, the whole side was skittled out. Hammond 43, Sutcliffe 28, Allen 26 and Wyatt 22 were the chief scores. McCabe showed the analysis of 5 overs, 3 maidens, 5 runs and two wickets and Grimmett 26.3 overs, 10 maidens, 64 runs and 5 wickets.

Large Attendance At Poona Races..

Dillon Lets Down His Followers Badly

Arab Jockey Meets With Serious Accident And Is Removed To Hospital

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 25.

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

A large crowd attended the Third Day of the Poona Summer Meeting, but results were hardly in accordance with anticipations. Out of a card of ten events five outsiders turned up and those who followed Dillon went down badly. The champion jockey failed on Silver Fish, Jinanar, Madge Mee, Phillip Sidney, Draughtsman, and Bushboos. The last named could only run into third place after getting away slowly. An unfortunate accident marred the sport to a great exent. Jockey Manfi Sulaiman who rode Marten Orb in the Castletown Plate Div. I. fell at the 2nd furlong post and was badly injured. He was removed to hospital in an unconscious state suffering from concussion.

Blyth and Obaid were the only jockeys to obtain doubles. Robinson and Higgins brought off coups when Belle Legend and Maid of Orleans scored in the Childwickbury Handicap (Div. II.) and the Magdala Plate respectively.

1st Race: 2-0 p. m.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W.A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race value Rs. 1,200 or over once, 7 lbs. twice, 12 lbs.; ottener, 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14-0 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. P.R. Kering's FIRSAN 9-3, Forsythe 1
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's MAL ALLAH 9-0, Evans 2
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's DAHES 8-7, Selby 3
Mr. P.R. Kerin's Nawib al Muluk 8-1, Nazim Hassan 4

Won by 3/4 length, head, short head.

Time 1 min. 53 secs.

Not run: Amalfi II 8-7; Karim Beg 8-7; Suhaji Pasha 8-6; Amir 8-3 and Crawford 8-2.

Tote paid for win Rs. 172; Rs. 100-8, Rs 13 and Rs. 14 for places.

Winner trained by Syed Fatah. Favourite Vortex.

2nd Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE (Div II).—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W.A. reduced 7 lbs Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race value Rs. 1,200 or over once. 7 lbs.; twice, 12 lbs.; oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14-0 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's RED FLOWER 8-8, Marrable 1
Mr. Ayub Asad's LEGION OF HONOUR 8-8, Jabbar 2
Mr. N. Begmahomed's KANDA 8-8, Dillon 3
Messrs. A.R.A. Wahab and Hamad Muhammad's Mahoot 8-8, Mahomed Asoos .. 4

Won by short head, 2 lengths, short head.

Time 1 min. 55-1/5 secs.

Favourite Talwihin.

Tote paid for win Rs. 110; Rs. 21, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 12 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

Not run: Packard 9-3; Hamdoon 8-8; Lila 8-7; Hadban Beg 8-7 and Jaffal 8-1.

3rd Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE TIGRIS PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 1-1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. A.M. Khairaz's THE VICEROY 8-5, Obaid 1
H.H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's MADHI 8-4, Selby 2
The Chief of Miraj Junior's KHUMAYSSA 8-2, Jabbar ... 3
Mr. Ali Haji Hassoun's Nickel 8-4, Clarke 4

Won by head; short head and 1-1/2 lengths.

Time:—2 mins. 2-1/4 secs.

All ran.

Favourite: Jinanar.

Tote paid Rs. 38 for win and Rs. 19-8, Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 54 for places.

Winner trained by A. M. Khairaz (Owner).

4th Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE HOME BRED HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Eve's ROSETTE 10-3, Brace 1
Messrs. R.V. Gove and T. D. Gove's EAGLE QUEEN 6-12, Graham 2
Mr. G.B. Ghorpade's MALAYA 7-8, Little 3

Won by 2-1/2 lengths; short head and short head.

Winner trained by Mr. C. Jennings.

Tote paid Rs. 7.

Not Run:—Knight at Arms 9-7, Rose-water 10-0, Toute de Suite 9-11, Chanson 8-2, Devaka 6-12.

5th Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE. (Div. I).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV

Mr. A.M. Khairaz's REDRESS 8-5 (car. 8-10), Blythe 1
Mr. E.D. Pandole's NAIDOR 8-4, Alford 2
Mr. Kelso's DOREDA 9-4, Marrable 3
Mr. W. Evans' Galactic 8-0, Evans 4

Won by 2 lengths, 1/2 length, 3 lengths.

Time 1 min. 14-3/5 secs.

Not run: Sealwood 9-0 and Truro 8-7.

Favourite Redress.

Tote paid for win Rs. 13-8; Rs. 8, Rs. 34-8 and Rs. 15-8 for places.

Winner trained by Mr. A.M. Khairaz (Owner).

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

There was a serious accident in the 5th race, when Martin Orb threw down her jockey Mansu Suleman at the second furlong post. He was seriously hurt.

6th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's RAGHUBEER 8-9 (car. 8-10), Blythe 1
Mrs. J.E. Malone's KILFINANE 7-11, J'Oneale 2
Mr. A.M. Khairaz's REJOICE 7-11, Whiteside 3
H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rose-Water 8-4, Forsythe ... 4

Not run: Betty Boop 9-2.

Won by 2 lengths, 1-1/2 lengths and short head.

Time 1 min. 15 secs.

Tote paid for win Rs. 117; Rs. 18-8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 7-8 for places.

7th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP (Div. II).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. M. Sevedjian's BELLE LEGEND 7-13 Whiteside 1
H. H. the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's COONEMARA ROSE 9-0 Stead 2
Messrs. Diamond and R. P. Ebrahim's YOUNG BACHELOR 8-7 Obaid 3
Mr. W. Evans' BISMARCK II. 8-7 Evans 4

Not Run:—Psaltery 9-7.

Won by 2 lengths; 1 length, and 1/2 length.

Time —1min. 14 2-5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 66-8 for win, and Rs. 28, Rs. 22 and Rs. 12-8 for places.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

8th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II

Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Boltan's MAID OF ORLEANS 7-13 Raffaele 1
Mr. O. Randall's LADY BRENDAN 8-5 Little 2
Mr. A. I. Begmahomed's CRUSTY 8-10 H. MacQuade 3
Hon. Sir H. M. Mehta's SPANISH WISH 8-4 Marrable .. 4

Not Run:—Almeida 9-4, Carey Dennis 8-3 and Tangira 7-7.

Won by 2 lengths; short-head; and 1 length.

Time.—1min. 28 2-5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 22 for win and Rs. 10-8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 36 for places.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

9th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP. Div. I).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III

Mr. M. C. Patel's CAVERN 9-7 Obaid 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's FORMER 7-7 J. O'Neil 2
Lt.-Col. Zorawarsingh's ZORAWAR 8-6 Stead 3
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's CLENDENNEN 6-13 Simmon 4

Not Run:—Starford 8-4; Le Mont Chevalier 8-4; and Provence Rose 8-1.

Tote paid Rs. 20 for win, and Rs. 9, Rs. 61-8 and Rs. 11 for places

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

10th Race: 6-30 p. m.

THE TIGRIS PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 1-1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500; A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's ZOZAN 7-6 Meekings 1
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's WAALIM 7-9 J. O'Neil 2
Mr. A. R. Taha's BUSHBOOS 7-13 Dillon 3
Mr. M. C. Patel's KABAILA 7-11 Marrable 4

Not Run:—Saifuldowla 8-7, Orient 8-4; Jai Bhawani II 8-0 and Bulbul Hazar 7-9.

Tote paid Rs. 48-8 for win, and Rs. 14-8; Rs. 17 and Rs. 8-8 for places.

Winner trained by Imamdin.

SUSSEX MAKE 304 FOR 8

Interesting Match With Australians

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The match between Sussex and Australians commenced to-day, at Hove, in fine weather. The wicket was good.

Woodfull, Oldfield, Grimmett, Bromley and Wall stood down from the Australian team.

The following constituted the Sussex team:—John Langridge, J. Parks, Melville Cook, James Langridge, Bowley, H. Parks, Pearce, Eaton Tate, J. Cornford.

Sussex won the toss and went in to bat. The first wicket fell at 44 John Langridge being caught by Barnett, off Fleetwood-Smith Melville followed him to the pavilion, being beaten by a break off Fleetwood-Smith. At lunch the score was 73 for two. J. Parks who was not out with 51 at lunch played enterprising cricket. The tourist fielding was excellent. Fleetwood-Smith's prodigious spinners and O'Reilley's clever flighting kept down runs.

PARKS' STERLING INNINGS

On resumption after lunch the attendance had numbered 10,000. Mayors of Brighton and Hove entertained the teams. After contributing 60 runs, Parks was out lbw. to Fleetwood-Smith to a faster ball (87/3). He played a sterling innings, and in a stay of 110 minutes hit six fours.

The century of the innings was hoisted after two hours' play. Fleetwood-Smith was flighting the ball well and subdued the batsmen until he rested after two hours' bowling. Thereafter the batsmen opened out and punished McCabe and Chipperfield.

Cook reached his individual 50, after batting for 85 minutes. Ten runs later, he was held by Darling at Mid-on, off O'Reilley (176/4). Cook gave an attractive display. He was at the crease for two hours, and his chief hits were six fours. At tea, James Langridge and Harry Parks were batting with the score at 184 for no further loss.

CLOSING SCORE.

At the close of play, to-day Sussex had made 304 for eight.

Scores:—

SUSSEX 1ST INNINGS

John Langridge c. Barnett b. Fleetwood-Smith	9
J. Parks l. b. w. Fleetwood-Smith	60
Melville b. Fleetwood-Smith	2
Cook, c. Darling b. O'Reilly	60
James Langridge (not out),	45
Harry Parks (not cut)	1
Extras	7
Total (for 4 wickets)	184

RECORD 5-MILE SWIM

(Special Cable.)

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 25.

A five-mile swim from Gibraltar to Algeciras is accomplished for the first time, to-day, by petty-officer Eric William Brewer of His Majesty's Gormorant in three hours 24 minutes. Several swimmers already tried the feat, but were beaten by strong currents.

YORKSHIRE AND SURREY DEFEATED

Freeman Takes Six Worcester Wickets For 60

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, August 24

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which commenced on Wednesday:—

Middlesex beat Surrey by 9 wickets. Surrey 155 and 192. Middlesex 259 and 89 for 1.

Kent beat Worcester by 4 wickets. Worcester 258 and 146 (Freeman 6 for 60, Marriott 4 for 54. Kent 264 and 141 for 6.

Gloucestershire beat Yorkshire by 9 wickets. Gloucester 348 and 58 for 1. Yorkshire 143, and following on 262 (Hutton 67, Goddard 5 for 101).

Lancashire beat Sussex on first innings Lancs 196 and 321 for eight declared (Hopwood 78, Iddon 66 Tyldesley 52 and Pearce five for 61). Sussex 143 and 126 for two J. Parks 53 not out.) not out.)

BIG PROFESSIONAL TENNIS TOURNEY

Tilden, Vines And Cochet To Play At Wembley

An important professional lawn tennis tournament will start at Wembley on November 19.

Tilden, Vines, Cochet, Maskell, and Nusslein are among those who will take part.

The tournament will be staged at the Wembley Empire pool, which, by November, will have been transformed into an ice rink and the court laid on a wood flooring over the concrete foundation.

"MODEL OF PHYSICAL FITNESS"

COLOMBO, August 25.

That on form and achievements Fred Perry fully deserveed to be ranked as the world's No. 1 tennis player, is the opinion of Gerald L. Petterson, former tennis champion of the world, who passed through Colombo recently.

Patterson considers Perry a replica of the late A. F. Wilding who was many times champion of the world, because he, like Perry, used to be a model of physical fitness.

Patterson thinks that Britain with Perry and Austin available will be hard to beat for a year or two more, though America and Australia have both a number of excellent young players.—United Press

AMERICA'S YACHT FOR CUP RACE

"Yankee" Defeats "Weetamoe" In Trial

SPECIAL CABLE.

NEWPORT (RHODE ISLAND), August 24.

The "Yankee" defeated the "Weetamoe" by one minute and 11 seconds in the second of the final trial races to decide which yacht is to defend America's Cup against the "Endeavour."

The race was over a 30-mile course. The "Yankee" led by two minutes halfway, but soon after turning to leeward the "Weetamoe's" spinnaker was blown to ribbons.

The crew, however, soon set up another spinnaker and made up three minutes on the leeward run.

BUNKERED IN MAN'S ARMPIT

Golfer Unaware He Was Struck

Playing on the Old Course at St. Andrews on August 6 a golfer drove a ball which struck another player and lodged between his armpit and the shoulder-strap of his golf bag—and he did not know!

On he walked wondering what all the shouting was about.

When the first player ran up and told him what had happened he was amazed, for hs had neither heard nor felt the ball.

But though golf is sometimes a funny game there is no need for a "human lie," that is, there is no need to play a ball if it comes to rest on anyone moving.

All that is provided for in the rules, under which the surprised player saw the ball dropped and played without a penalty.

BOXING HAS NO FUTURE IN INDIA

Gunboat Jack Says Sport Is Dead For Want Of Talent

BANGALORE, (By Mail.)

When I feel I cannot hold my own I am going to quit the business and hand up my gloves. Let the younger fellows have their day And when the day comes for me to hand up my gloves, I am sure that will be the day that boxing will die in India," declares Gunboat Jack champion of all weights in East and Far East, discussing the question of profesional boxing in India and the scope of youngsters in this field.

"Boxing has been dead for want of talent since my second year in India," continues Jack. "Its disappearance would hurt no one and I am sure, not me. As there are no other professional boxing promoters in India let boxing die. And I should send the first wreath to its funeral."—"Swarajya."

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP

America Beats England In Semi-Final

(Special Cable)

TORONTO, Aug. 24.

In the elimination races for the world's sculling championship over three miles' course on Lake Ontario, Miller (America) beat Bert Barry (England) by three-quarters of a length. His time was 21 minutes and 24-1/5 seconds.

Pearce, holder (Canada) beat Eric Phelps, son of the King's barge-master by 20 lengths. His time was 19 minutes 38-1/2 seconds.

The winners will meet in the final on August 31.

COLOMBO RACING SATISTICS

Indian Tops List Of Winning Owners

COLOMBO, August 25.

According the statistics available, at the August Race Meeting here, Mr. P. R. Subbier of India heads the list of winning owners, while Mr. Douglas comes second with Mr. Lyon third.

The only Arab pony to win was Tair Shalwa, while Talaat was the most consistent pony at the meet, winning once and running second and third many a time.

Burn heads the list of jockeys while Walace and Coomber shared the training honours.—United Press.

Andrews To See Viceroy On Zanzibar Menace

Blow To Indian Trading Rights

Ordinances Will Weaken Position All Round

"The right of holding agricultural land is being taken away from Indians in Zanzibar by a Land Alienation Act. Indians who were born in Zanzibar are not allowed to hold agricultural lands but Arabs who were born in Arabia and are not even British subjects can hold it.

"The Government is taking away the clove industry on which Zanzibar depends from the Indians who have always acted as bankers and middlemen and is making it a State monopoly. This will drive many Indians out of the country owing to unemployment. These two new Zanzibar Ordinances are likely to weaken the Indians' position all round. Their vested rights as British subjects are being taken away."

So said the Rev. C. F. Andrews interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" on his arrival in Bombay from Zanzibar by s.s. "Karanjia" on Saturday morning.

He was accompanied by Rhys Jones from Durban, who is a settler in South Africa for the last thirty years. He has come to India to study the Indian situation.

To Interview Viceroy

Mr. Andrews who came to Bombay in response to a cable from Mahatma Gandhi, is leaving for Wardha on Sunday night. From there he intends to visit Bihar and Assam and will also remain for a few days at Shantiniketan. Before leaving India, he will visit Simla to interview the Viceroy on the situation in Zanzibar.

TO INTERVIEW MAHATMA FIRST

In the course of his interview Mr. Andrews said:—

"I have just come direct from Zanzibar, where the Indian situation has become so seriously critical that the Indian leaders implored me by a wireless message to stay for a forenight longer in order to take up their cause. But Mahatma Gandhi had already cabled to me "Come to Bombay not later than August 25.' Therefore, I had to hurry on in order to reach Bombay in time.

"If, after seeing Mahatma Gandhi, it is possible to return to Africa, I hope to do so, as the situation all down the coast is extremely critical. The Zanzibar Indians very earnestly desire me to return and I have given them a promise to do so, if circumstances in India permit.

Leaving the Country.

"All down the East Coast of Africa, I found the Indian position shaken, owing to the trade-depression. Thousands of Indians are leaving the country, who have been hit by the trade-slump. The Indians in Kenya have been reduced in the last six years from 40 thousand to 34 thousand and the numbers are still decreasing. There are many more coming home than are going out by each ship.

"In South Africa again the Indian community has expressed me to return as soon as possible. The division which has gone on for some time over the question of colonisation is not quite healed.

"The colonisation issue itself is now practically dead. No Indian from South Africa will ever go out to any colony. The report, which the Government has published is entirely negative. There are no colonies suitable for Indian colonisation; and every effort must now be made to break down the provincial barriers in South Africa itself, so that Indians may move about with restriction.

But though this point is now practically adead issue there are differences which still need to be settled and reconciled; and I have been very earnestly requested to return after I have seen Mahatma Gandhi."

"If asked what is the most serious Indian issue in Africa, I should say, Zanzibar. There the fundamental rights are being confiscated and this should not be allowed.

"On board the ship owing to the Captain's kind permission, we collected 350 rupees for the earthquake fund, most of it from the Indian Deck and second-class passengers."

CUBA WILL REDUCE HER DUTIES

Reciprocal Duty Signed On Aug. 23

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.

Cuba will make substantial reductions in the duties on a wide variety of foodstuffs imported from the United States under the terms of the reciprocal trade treaty, which was signed here this evening.

Other concessions include the reductions of duties on textile products, machinery, motor-cars, iron, steel, copper and other metals.

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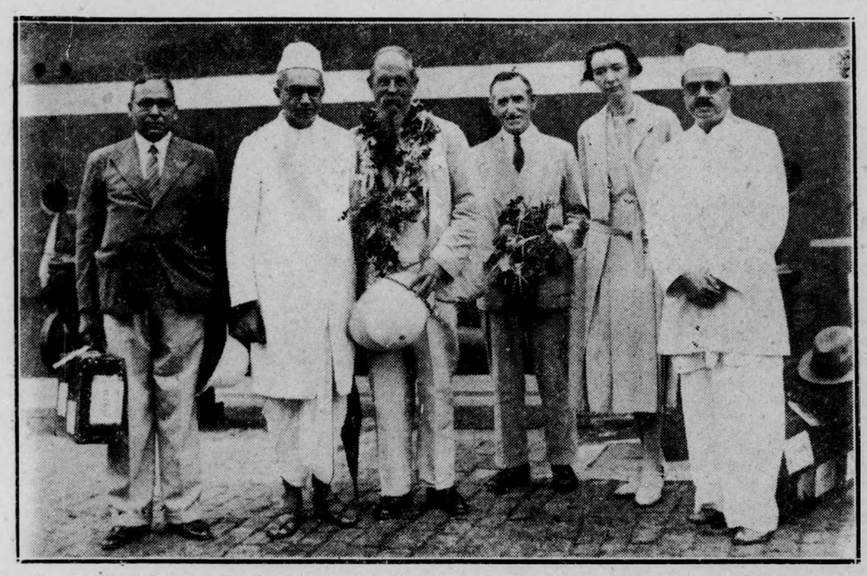

Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning from South Africa and was welcomed at the Mole Station by representatives of the Congress and the Imperial Citizenship Association.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S VISIT TO AUSTRALIA

Will Go To New Zealand And Tasmania During Five Months' Tour

RUGBY, August 24.

H. M. S. "Sussex" leaves Sheerness to-day for Australia

The Duke of Gloucester and his staff leave on September 5 and join "Sussex" at Marseilles Hs from England for about five months and during his official tour of AustAralia as the King's personal representative, he will Royal Highness will be away attend the Melbourne Centenary celebration and visit New Zealand and Tasmania.

Malvourne century celebrations and visit New Zealand and Tasmania.

His Highness will proceed by Suez Canal and Ceylon to Freemantle.

On his return journey the Duke will pass through the Panama Canal in the Royal Australian Navy Cruiser, "Australia which will for some time be atacahed to the fleet in Home Water.—B. O, W.

IDAR CASTE TYRANNY BILL

Meeting Appeals To Darbar To Withdraw It

(From A Correspondent)

IDAR, Aug. 22.

A public meeting of the citizens of Idar State and many surrounding villages was held on 21st inst. at Idar to protest against the caste tyranny Bill published in the State Gazette.

Mr. Chatrubhuj Mankeshwar Bhatt ex-Dewan of Danta presided.

It was resolved to send a wire to the Dewan on the basis of the Resolution moved by Seth Prahladji K. Maniar which runs as follows:—

This public meeting of the subjects of Idar and surrounding villages, while thanking His Highness for the noble spirit underlying the proposed bill regarding caste tyranny act for the uplift of higher castes, respectfully request that the bill may kindly be withdrawn."

TO-DAY—SUNDAY
SPECIAL MORNING
SHOW AT 10 A. M.
BRAND NEW COPY
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
in
THIEF OF BAGHDAD
The most sensational and the best thrilling picture Doug ever produced
Plans already open—tickets can now be reserved for
TO-DAY MORNING
SHOW 10 A M.
WELLINGTON

W. P. & AWARD CONDEMNED

Amraoti Hindu Sabha Conference Resolution

AMRAOTI, August 24.

The Amraoti District Hindu Sabha Conference began at 3-45 p.m. to-day.

Dr. Mhaisalkar sung the National Anthem, "Vande-Matram".

The President Mr. N. C. Kelkar lasting for one hour, explained the attitude of the Hindu Sabha. He told that the only part in the Congress Working Committee's resolution on Commusal Award on which the Hindu Sabha dissents, is the phrase "nor rejectable"

The Conference unanimously passed a resolution, emphatically condemning the White Paper, including the Communal Award.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar left for Akola by the evening mail.—United Press.

FOR A.I.C.C. FROM MAHARASHTRA

Mr. Deo's Appeal To Voters

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 22.

Messrs. Shankarrao Deo and N. V. Gadgil have issued to-day a statement calling upon the voters in Maharashtra to support the following Congressmen as candidates to the All-India Congress Committee from Maharashtra division.

The candidates are: (1) N. V. Gadgil (Poona), (2) Dr. Antrolikar (Sholapur), (3) D. K. Gosavi (Satara), (4) Achutrao Patwardhan (Ahmednagar), (5) G. H. Deshpande (Nasik), (6) Devaki Nandan (E. Khandesh), (7) Nanasaheb Damle (Thana), (8) Gokulbhai Bhat (Bombay Suburbs), (9) D. K. Kunte (Kolaba), (10) Appasaheb Patwardhan (Ratnagiri) (11) Smt. Gangaben Patel, (12) S. M. Joshi (Socialist).

The statement reminds the voters of their moral responsibility to elect Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, Jamnadas Mehta and Dr. Sawarkar of the Democratic Swarajya Party, according to the Pact arrived at between Maharashtra Congressmen and the Democratic Swaraj Party.

Every care has been taken to see that all the political sections among Congressmen in Maharashtra do get representation on the A. I. C. C. in this list that has been prepared.

BREAK IN RAIN NECESSARY IN C..P

Cotion Plants In Low-lying Areas Are Stunted

NAGPUR, Aug. 24.

That a break in rains which was fairly heavy towards the end of the last week is necessary especially in the cotton producing country is stressed in the latest report on crop conditions issued officially to-day.

The cotton plants particularly those in lowlying and water-logged areas are stunted and unhealthy on account of 'ack of sufficient sunshine. The report further adds that cotton crop in riverian villages in Wardha and Chanda was damaged by floods and continuous rain. Elsewhere the standing crops are in a satisfactory condition.—A. P.

RADIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE FOR PUDUKOTTAH

Entire Construction Is Estimated To Cost Rs. 35,000

PUDUKOTTAH, Aug. 25.

Captain Bernard, Director of the Radiological Institute, attached to the Madras General Hospital, has finally selected the site for the construction of the Radiological section for the Pudukottah General Hospital.

The entire construction and equipment is estimated to cost Rs. 35,000

In this connection it is to be remembered that Rao Bahadur M. R. Subbiah Chettiar has given a donation Rs. 25,000 for the construction of the radiological section. The foundation stone for this building was laid by H. E. Lord Willingdon during his last visit to the State.—United Press.

A Provincial Conference of Anglo-Indians in the Madras Presidency is proposed to be held in Madras in October next. Arrangements are in progress.

FLOODS THREATEN JAMSHEDPUR

JAMSEDPUR, Aug 24

The town was threatened with flood yesterday as a sequel to continuous rains for the last few days.

Flood water came upto the main road in the western part of the town and all waterways and rains were overflooded.

The current was so strong that a boy of 3 years who accidentally fell into a drain was carried away and his deadbody was recovered at a great distance after a long search. An old lady also met with a similar fate.

The flood began to subside towards the evening.—United Press.

DANGERS DOT COURSE OF AIR RACE

Greatest Long-Distance Hop In History Draws 100 World Pilots

Some 100 pilots, drawn from the air aces of 12 countries and entered for the London-Melbourne air marathon in October, are now poring over maps of the course, plans of landing-grounds, aerial photographs of landmarks, weather charts, and all available sources of information in preparation for the greatest long-distance race in the history of aviation.

Two of them Eric W Bonar of Ireland and Francesco Lombardi of Italy, have already made exploratory flights over the course to gain firsthand knowedge of prevailing ground and weather conditions and the difficulties likely to be encountered on the 12,000 mile route.

CHIEF OBSTACLES.

Dust storms, the Far Eastern monsoon, sudden tropical typhoons, and long desert and forest stretches devoid of emergency landing-grounds are among the chief obstacles with which the aviators will have to contend. One of the most dangerous sections before Australia is reached is the 500 mile hop over the sharkinfested Timor sea from the Dutch-Portuguese island of Timor to Darwin on the Australian mainland.

Owing to the development of commercial aviation between Europe and the Far East during the past year, there is a chain of airdromes stretching as far as India. Many of these are specially designed for big machines and equipped with powerful boodlighting systems to aid aviators at night. Bagdad, for example, has a landing-field with boundaries illuminated to form a landmark for night fliers.

The Allahabad airport at the eastern edge of the Indian desert is another prominent landmark to aviators on the London-Australia route.

FREQUENT DUST STORMS.

Pilots who fly regularly over the Far Eastern stretches report that the hop over the Persian desert is made dangerous by the frequent dust storms which often rise without warning and obliterate all landmarks. They state that no meteorological information is available in this area.

Further east the wastes of Baluchistan, the first Indian province reached, contain only one landing-ground, at Gwadir. Probably the most dreaded stretch is from Allahabad to Singapore. Airplanes on this hop have to fly over the dense jungles of Burma and the Malay peninsula. Winds of great velocity and sudden storms which often burst over this area make it particularly dangerous.

CANNOT BE OPTIMISTIC

Breakdown Of Soviet-American Debt Parley Imminent

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Washington: The collapse of negotiations for the settlement of Soviet-American debt claims, involving an amount estimated to 500,000,000 dollars is indicated in a statement issued by the State Department, which says it is impossible to be optimistic that any agreement will be reached.

The statement has followed the visit of M. Troyanovsky Soviet Ambassador, to Mr. Cordell Hull for the purpose of representing a counter-proposal in connection with the United States' proposal which was made in writing recently.

BIG BOOST FOR GONDAL CHIEF

LONDON, Aug. 25

The Golden Jubilee of the reign of the Maharaja of Gondol is featured with a fullpage illustrated article in the "Daily Telegraph," dealing with the career of the Maharaja and the main achievements of the State during his rule. It states that the reign, both by its length and the record of its achievement, has well-deserved the epithet 'Golden."—Reuter.

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"SURYA-NAMASKARS"

Courtesy: "News Chronicle."

Genuflectious and other modily movements resembling the "Surya-namaskars" of the Hindu physical culturists, appear to be getting into vogue with the sunbathers of England as will be seen from this picture of a dance movement performed at the Sunbathers' Camp and Conference organised near Haslemere last month.

England's Sun-Worshippers

No Lone Husbands Permitted At Annual Conference Of Advocates Of Minimum Dress

The threshold of undity!

A resounding phrase, but one which fails, I fear, to describe the temporary office of the Sun Bathing Society which I found in a secluded spot near Haslemere to-day (writes the Haslemere correspondent of the "News Chronicle,")

The society is holding its annual conference at Ferndon School and 100 respectable people have gathered together in the name of air and sunlight.

Their limousines stood massed in the drive—additional evidence if any were required that these sun worshippers are no Bohemains but professional people of the most commendable social stability.

I presented my credentials. A charming young lady in a voluminous dressing gown extracted a promise from me that I would write nothing "detrimental" about the Society.

NO LONE HUSBANDS

Mr. N. F. Barford, the secretary of the society, greeted me genially. "Just a moment and I will show you round," he said. He slipped off his trousers and donned a dresing gown.

"Slips and brassieres are worn except at the swimming pool," he told me. "We do not accept a married man unless he brings his wife. She keeps him in order. But a wife can come without her husband. A young man must bring a girl friend."

THE WALNUT TAN

We descended to the playing field. More slips and more brassieres in vivid colours. Bodies burned to the colour of walnut. All the young people are playing games—tennis, deck tennis and a rough-and-tumble affair with a football.

One or two children are swimming about in the pool with nothing on. Here and there a family sits apart on the grass, the acme of respectability.

Most of the bodies are brown, muscular and presentable. It is like an exclusive club I am sure it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for an arriere-pensee to pass the selection committee of the Sun Bathing Society.

That is why I have been unable to find anything "detrimental" to write about it.

PRAYER FOR POLITICIANS

A special supplication for politicians composed by an American journalist was read a few years ago at the opening of a session of the Senate at Wisconsin. Here are some of its points which deserve to be remembered:

Save us from the sins to which we shall be subtly tempted as the calls of parties and the cries of interests beat upon this seat of government.

Save us from thinking about the next election when we should be thinking about the next generation.

Save us, in crucial hours of debate, from saying anything that will take when we should be saying the things that are true.

Save us from making party an end when we should be making it a means to an end.

May we know that it profits us nothing to win elections if we lose our courage.

May we come with clear minds clean hands, and courageous hearts to the sacrament of public service.

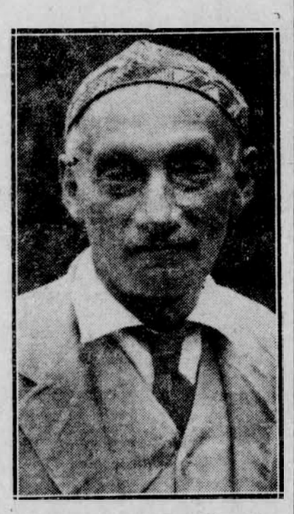
These are admirable sentiments, and have a wider application than to the Etsate of Wisconsin, observes a writer in the "Manchester Guardian."

HOOVER SURVEYS VICISSITUDES OF LIBERTY

"The Challenge to Liberty," former President Herbert Hoover's survey of human liberty throughout the world, has just been finished and will be published in September.

Hoover has spent more than a year in writing this book, in which he had the close co-operation of his wife, who did much of the necessary research work. The book does not it is stated, discuss partisan politics, but consitutes a survey of human liberty throughout the world as affected by Communism, Socialism Fascism and other political systems.

That Hoover's book is his first move in an energetic attempt to bring himself back into the centre of the stage of the 1936 Presidential campaign is the belief of competent observers close to him. These quarters believe that Hoover intends either to be the central figure of this campaign or to name that figure.—"New York Times."



Comrade Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist ex-M.P., who recently made an extensive tour of all the Asiatic countries which are governed by the Soviets as part of the U.S.S.R. is seen here in a Georgian cap in Tiflis.

HOW SHAW WRITES HIS PLAYS

Mr. Bernard Shaw writes most of his plays in shorthand on the tops of 'buses and trams, Mr. Rodney Bennett, assistant examiner at London University, told his audience when lecturing on the teaching of English at the City of London Vacation Course in Education recently.

"Don't, for heaven's sake, tell the public that all my plays, books, and prefaces have been written entirely on the tops of 'buses," Mr. Shaw said to a reporter later. "I carry a little notebook around with me," he said, "and when I think of a point I just jot it down in shorthand. But don't run away with the idea that all my work has been done in this way There is no question that a 'bus-top provided me with inspiration. I just happened to be there when an an idea occurred to me."

G. B. S. GETS IT BACK

Once George Bernard Shaw got his deserts—and from a clever woman. Lady Randolph Churchill sent him an invitation to luncheon. On the back of a post card Shaw wrote: "Certainly not. I will not come. What have I done to provoke such an attack upon my well-known habits?"

The lady sent Shaw a telegram in which she said she knew nothing about his well-known habits, but that she hoped "they are not quite as bad as your manners."

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1. This is an extremely interesting as well as simple Competition. Each of the Twenty Pictures represents a person doing some work. Most of them are professionals. What you have to do is to find out, from the List of Clues, the proper article generally used by each of these persons.

The Pictures do not necessarily give indication of the articles actually used, but they are meant to indicate the vocation of each person. For instance, although the soldier in the illustration No. 12 is not shown to carry a rifle, it is common knowledge that he generally makes use of a rifle. You, therefore, enter No. 14 against No. 12 of the illustration in the Coupon. Similarly fill in the other Clues against the illustrations and send your entries observing the following Rules:—

2. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps——preferably half-anna and one-anna stamps——and post your entries to:——

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

3. Entries by registered Post, must be sent to our Office-Address: Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

4. Each cover must bear the name and address of the Competitor stating the Number of entries enclosed.

5. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate Entrance Fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each Entry. A Competitor, however cannot win more than one Prize in this Competition.

6. Local Competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week-days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

7. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

8. All entries must be received in this Office by the last post on 29TH AUGUST, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

9. Corrections or mutilations of Entries will disqualify the Competitor.

10. In case of Ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize-money among the Winning Competitors in any manner.

11. All Competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

12. This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar". The Prizes will be announced on the 6th September, 1934.

CLUES

1. **FLAG.**
2. **PEN.**
3. **THREAD.**
4. **NAILS.**
5. **WHISTLE.**
6. **CUTTER.**
7. **HOSE.**
8. **AXE.**
9. **MEDICINE.**
10. **WATER.**
11. **FIRE.**
12. **PATTERN.**
13. **BRUSH.**
14. **RIFLE.**
15. **ANVIL.**
16. **MIRROR.**
17. **SOAP.**
18. **THERMOMETER.**
19. **PAINT.**
20. **CANE.**

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations	Clues
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Name.....

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Address.....

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Closing Date 29th August

WHEN WE VOTE

By RUSTOM VAKEEL.

Everybody seems to be voting these days. Throughout the world people go to the polls, in cars, carts, trams or walking, to vote for a particular candidate who is supposed to approximate to the voter's ideals, civic, political or social. Beer, wine, jobs and other too, too mundane factors have been known to operate, influence, and modify the conduct and principles of the voter, but there may be exceptions. It all depends on the views one takes of human nature.

An optimist is a man who believes in the sincerity of the voter, and takes the billet to be some magical ticket which will ensure wholesale liberty or garden cities or parks, or hospitals or disarmament, including peace and goodwill on earth, with orange groves for modern Platos to dream of Utopias. The vote may mean hopes of realising Wellsian dreams, hospitals in the Himalayas, and an ideal age when race and colour and creed have lost their passions, a world of Esperanto, a vast suburb on earth with bourgeois morals, with Theosophical Halls, and public baths—but not very mixed, with lakes where men and women are gods and godesses, swimming, living together an idyllic existence.

FAITH IN LABELS

The voter goes to vote with confidence, with faith in his label which is to usher in millenniums on earth. The foetus of future Utopias is in the womb of the ballot-box. The hopes, aspirations, ideals of voters, also their passions, their convictions, lying there pell-mell. If you are a decent citizen you vote and come in mystic contact with the State. In spite of its million advantages, voting troubles the conscience, the vote seems a thin anaemic affair, while man's personality craves for larger contacts with society or the state. It seems an annual show, on hour's excitement; and the state dissolves again into blue-books, Government buildings, Income-tax, post-offic. Voting drives you into a groove, sticks upon you a label and probably damns you with an "ism" which mars your soul.

The beery gentleman who votes Labour or Conservative, or the jobless man who votes Liberal, are victims of circumstances and bad habits, but the vast majority of voters who vote for their candidates, the symbols of their political faiths, do so because the world in its primitive democratic stages has not devised a machinery for giving scope to the varied activities, and aspirations of the voters. You vote for A who is a Socialist, while your heart is in Communism, but not in B who stands on that ticket. You know that A's Socialism is much more efficient than B's Communism. You simply love C who is a Conservative—simply can't vote. C is amiable and is an outward symbol of our conservative instincts which are present in the most celestial anarchist, which control our passions, our prejudces and which are in those cosy nooks of hinterland where we find sometimes peace after the mind has gone searching for programmes of amelioration for our social-miseries.

SHADOW OF THE PAST

We have either not the courage to vote Conservative—nor have the inclination. In India, of course, the Conservatives are our Liberal friends. We have no inclination, because we do not want our children to suffer, we want the world to be different, we believe earnestly in the future, and yet we have a sneaking faith in past traditions—in the sense that we love the past, our legends, our religions. Every honest human being has his heart in his past, in the quality of old sagas, in the beauty of old tombs. We vote for Socialism, with the Gita or the Avesta still pulling the strings within, with dream memories of the Taj, or of this old land with its glorious past ever haunting us, not only in the way our languages speak of the roots of things, but in the very nomenclature of those near and dear to us. The shadow of the Past is on us, it is in the texture of our thoughts, it is in our taboos.

Nur Jehan and Mumtaz Begam were not Socialists, as Socialism is understood by the Fabian Tractors or Newmann or Mr. Webb now buried in Burke and the Peerage. Who among us after voting Socialist will be immune from that reverence which the Taj inspires in us or any other musoleum which embalms the past in marble and stone? Of course, our reverence also goes to the annonymous workers who worked and died, but can we say that we are entirely free from the proud symbols of our past? We are by the very exigencies of the political situation forced back on the past to find support for our self-respect.

We vote Socialist because there are millions of Sitas and Nur Jehans spread out over this continent marked out for early death for lack of food and nourishment and clothing, hospitals and education. We also think of the Gita, the Mauryas, of Asoka, and Chandragupta and the gentle Buddha, who also thought of the old and the diseased, whose kind faith melts our heart, or of the Shepherd who taught the Law of Action on the battle-field in an immortal song—and yet on the polling day we may vote socialist, weigh and sacrifice what may be nearest and dearest to us, in the interest and happiness of a large number of our fellowmen.

UNKNOWN ADVENTURE

The tongue of a conscientious Socialist may be in his cheek, when he is drawn away from older leaders, his spiritual fathers, into applied faiths beyond their ken. Their methods seem too old, their programmes too too narrow. He knows that the Socialist ticket wrenches him from the past, from Ghosh and Gokhle and Tilak and Dadabhai and even sometimes Gandhi, from that indescribable mystic presence called India more felt than described. It divorces him from an India which is not a geographical expression, but a spiritual entity, a monument of sublime patience and love and faith, a great sub-continental idea sublimated by the lives of her saints and martyrs and centuries of suffering—not a mere virgin soil for titanic experiments in civic construction and garden cities. To run away from her and drop a little billet for a new India of a perfervid "ism", of concrete and masonry, of cushioned comforts, is an adventure in which joy is mixed with sorrow.

Do we vote for the "isms" because they are fashionable, or are we carried off our feet by western cliches, more imitative than the Liberals we lampoon? Does our vote really mean Shaw or Wells or Sidney Webb or even Marx or is it because the iron of unemployment and economic pressure have entered our soul, which makes us drop a piece of paper in the ballot-box, a cauldron seething with hatred, class-war, inspired by genuine grievances—while all along, by an irony of fate, we are working for capitalists on clerical stools. Majority of votes are not frivolous. They are the L C M's of our needs, they are genuine, and yet a vote seems to be such a simple thing, so obviously simple—one man one vote—one for Mahatma Gandhi, one for the veriest imbecile, one for Einstein, one for G B S, one for Jawaharlal Nehru: all alike in God's eyes, i. e. the eyes of the State.

Our billet is a part of our faith and not the whole of our faith. Let us put it in the ballot box, let it go with all our blessing, with our hopes in it doing wonders for us, decreasing our taxes, preventing malaria, bringing God's reign on earth. Under our circumstances what more can de do—but vote "ad-infinitum"?

Should our grievances find a foreign solution? Or can we dress them in Swadeshi, and give to our own intimate sufferings a national expression worthy of our past?

LLOYD GEORGE PRESIDES OVER BARDIC FEAST

Picturesque St. Donats Castle in Glamorgan, Wales, the Welsh fortress home of Mr. William Randolph Hearst, the American newspaper magnate, was the scene of the most realistic pageant of medieval life in Wales ever staged in this country, when members of the Gorsedd of Bards and prominent people were entertained at a great Bardic feast in the banqueting hall.
All guests, and even the servants, had to swear the costume of the 14th century. Mr. Lloyd George, President of the Welsh National Eisteddfod, presided over the banquet in his bardic robes, and his family all wore period dress.
Photo shows Mr. Lloyd George (centre) in his bardic robes, presiding over the banquet with Dame Margaret Lloyd George (his wife) and Miss Head, who represented Mr. Hearst. Also seen in the picture is the Court jester.

London Poor Pray For Modern St. Francis

Cambridge Graduate Clad In Ragged Frock Has Been Leading Life Of Self-Denial For Their Sake For Three Decades

Men, women and children in Southwark are praying for the swift recovery of an old man who lies injured in Guy's Hospital

He is the mystic South London—a priest who has neither church nor parish, and who for more than thirty years has striven to live the life of Christ among the poor of Southwark

So they have come to know him not as the Rev. George Martin, but as their own "St. Francis," to whom no one in sickness or in want has ever turned in vain.

"Last week he was knocked down by a lorry and taken to hospital suffering from head injuries and shock, but he is now progressing favourably I spent yesterday in the back streets of Southwark among the people who know him and love him, piecing together his story," writes a correspondent of "The People."

THE NEW PORTER.

Thirty-five years ago a tall, stalwart young man who spoke in cultured tones applied for a job as a porter in the Borough Market.

He was engaged and from morning to night toiled unloading vans and bearing heavy crates of fruit and vegetables on his broad shoulders.

"The other porters knew him as George—George Martin—but he had worked among them for several months before they discovered that he was an ordained priest who had exchanged his broadcloth and clerical collar for corduroys and a collarless shirt."

He had given up a comfortable living as recter of Carreshayes, in Cornwall, to live among London's poor.

He had graduated brilliantly from Cambridge, but he took a tiny room, little more than a garret, in a Southwark back street.

STARVING FOR OTHERS

There for more than thirty years he has worked quietly among the poor, often denying himself and starving for days so that others might eat.

The room in which he eats and sleeps is little more than a cell, bare and sparsely furnished He eats his simple meals of bread and butter from a slab of slate and washes his own clothes.

His lean figure, clad in a ragged frock coat of ancient cut, his long beard and tangled grey hair surmounted by a "Gentle Shepherd" hat, are familiar to everyone in the Borough.

"He is living a life closer to that of Christ than any man I know," I was told by a man who has known Mr. Martin from the day he arrived in London.

He is a living saint, utterly and completely absorbed in doing good for others. He seems to possess a wonderful, almost a mystic influence for good I have seen him stop a crowd of roughs fighting by doing nothing more than walk up to them and hold up his hand. Even the toughest characters in the neighbourhood respect him.

Almost everyone in Southwark can tell you a story of Mr. Martin's charity

BOUGHT LODGING-HOUSE.

At one time he bought a lodging-house and denied himself everything but bare necessities in order to save the money to repair and furnish it.

"Then he threw it open as a hostel for the homeless and walked the streets at nights, giving away tickets of admission."

Often he has spent his last coppers on food for someone in need, and then tramped miles to deliver his gift returning tired out and hungry to his empty room.

I was told of one case in which he gave money he could ill afford to save a poor widow the indignity of a pauper's funeral, and of another in which he took care of a sick man's family while he was in hospital, seeing that they lacked nothing, while he himself lived on the verge of starvation.

PEACE PROPAGANDA ON STAMPS

In celebration of the twentieth anniversary next month of the outbreak of the World War, the Soviet Government is issuing a new series of postage stamps of four denominations, designed by Jan Hans.

The design on the five-kopek stamp symbollses the preparation for war—"The clouds are gathering." The design of the ten-kopek denomination will show a village in flames and the flight of its inhabitants. The fifteen-kopek stamp will depict "Before and after the front." One half of this stamp will show the triumphal departure to the front, the other the return of crippled soldiers. The twenty-kopek denomination will bear a design showing the fraternisation of soldiers at the front.

MR. H. G. WELLS IN MOSCOW

Mr. H.G. Wells arrived in Moscow by air in mail week and was met by a large gathering of people, including representatives of literature and art.

In an interview Mr. Wells said: "When I last visited Moscow Lenin suggested that I should return in about ten years to see what the country of the Soviets had become. Fourteen years have passed since then, but here I am."

Sheik Takes Vengeance On French Officer

Grim Drama Of Love & Death Enacted In Fastnesses Of Atlas Mountains

With the execution of the young Sheik Suleiman Ben Ali, head of a sub-division of the warlike Touareg tribe, which has given the French and the Spaniards so much trouble in North Africa, there has ended one of the strangest dramas of love and death ever associated with the French Foreign Legion writes "The People."

It was while she was studying music at Constantine that the beautiful Aicha, who had been affianced to the Sheik from infancy in accordance with tribal custom, met the handsome Lieutenant Rene Sibour

And the ardour of the officer's wooing seems to have caused her to forget, the Sheik to whom she was betrothed.

In due course the French officer tired of the girl, and when he told her bluntly that he could not dream of taking her to his parents as his future wife, the girl was broken-hearted, all the more because a babe was expected from the guilty love.

POISONED.

When the girl returned home to find herself scorned by her family and the members of the tribe, it naturally added to her grief, and after the death of the babe she lost all interest in life and one day she was found dead.

She had poisoned herself in her misery.

Though he had broken the engagement, the Sheik had vowed to avenge the wrong done to him and his bride, but when he went to Constantine he found that the officer had gone with his regiment to take part in the operations against the tribes still defying the might of France in the fastnesses of the Atlas Mountains.

His keenness for revenge was such that he renounced allegiance to France and crossed into Morocco to join the rebellious tribes, always bent on revenge

He found, however, that his chances of an encounter in battle were remote, as his enemy held an administrative post in the interior of one of the up-to-date forts the French had erected to keep the turbulent tribes in subjection.

His hate was strong enough to spur him to attempt the impossible though, and one night he managed to pass the network of barbed wire and elude the vigilance of the sentries.

"TO REPAY TREASON."

The Sheik then reached the quarters of his enemy, whom he stabbed in his sleep, and afterwards made his escape from the fort that no stranger was supposed to be able to enter by night.

Attached to the poisoned dagger driven into the heart of the younger officer was a message in Arabic which can be interpreted: "To repay treason and avenege Aicha."

It was signed with the name of the Sheik, who was actually signing his death warrant, for when the last of the tribesmen made their submission to the French forces in the Atlas region it was intimated that the young Sheik was exempt from the promised amnesty for all who surrendered.

The chieftain with whom he had cast in his lot chivalrously refused to sign the terms of submission unless his friend were included, but the Sheik declared that he would not be responsible for causing useless sacrifice of lives.

So the submission was made, and after a trial in which he admitted his guilt and refused to express regret for carrying out what he called "the judgment of Allah," he was sentenced to death, the only concession made being that he was shot instead of being hanged or guillotined.

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LIMITED
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Bombay	Madura	Srirangam
Calicut	Mangalore	Trichinopoly
Cochin	Munnar	Trippunittura
Devicolam	Ootacamund	Trivandrum
Ernakulam	Palghat	Trichur
Karaikudi	Pollachi	Tiruvalla
Kottayam	Perampavoor	Tirupur
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		Virudhunagar

And merchants who have business connections with these places will do well to have the Bank's best Service.

K. C. EAPEN, B.A.,
Managing Director.

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

A GREAT SCIENTIST

Present Generation Owes Deep Debt Of Gratitude To Faraday For Many Of Modern Phases Of Our Civilised Life And Comfort

FARADAY, by Thomas Martin, published by Duckworth, London, 1934. Price 2s.

This is one of the series of "Great Lives" of Duckworth and ranks third in the list of great scientists' life career published so far, the earlier ones being those of Darwin and Huxley. The most opportune time for the appearance of such a handy edition, would have been about three years ago when the centenary celebrations of the most important discovery of this eminent scientist took place with such great success in London. However, the book is a welcome addition to a few existing volumes on Faraday.

The author has placed, in a chronological order, the events in the career of a man who rose from an humble profession of bookbinder's assistant to the Presidentship of Royal Society, though he had to decline the latter honour on account of his failing health. His researches in Physics and Chemistry have not only become the fundamental facts of classical science, but also a source of inspiration to modern research workers. The atomicity of electricity which has given rise to the conception of "electron' is a direct consequence of the laws of electrolysis discovered by Faraday.

Our generation owes a deep debt of gratitude to Faraday for many of the modern phases of our civilized life and comfort, as they are the outcome of improved applications of discoveries made by this pioneer in science. Only few in those days had realised the significance of electromagnetic induction which, for a long time remained a thing of only academic interest.

Coming from an humble parentage, he tried his hand at everything that occurred to his intuitive mind and his success in this is to be attributed to his extraordinay scientific genius.

His habitual modesty revealed the delicacy of his nature and it never altered with success or improved status. That he always cared for cultural contact with others can be seen from his friendship with Benjamin Abbott which he retained upto very late years in his life. His early initiation into scientific mysteries was due to that stalwart chemist Sir Humphry Davy who employed him first as his laboratory assistant. His qualities of the sense of honour and self-respect were amply demonstrated when he succeeded in getting an expression of regret from the then Prime Minister of England Lord Melbourne, for certain objectionable words used by the latter in conversation over the topic of his pension.

The book has been written in a simple language, but the account of Faraday's discoveries should have been described in a vivid and romantic manner as to be attractive to a general reader who has scant interest in items of pure science mentioned in undiluted technical language. In this respect, sustained interest would have been maintained if the significance of his most important discoveries had been made evident to a layman by narrating their relevant applications to his everyday life.

This little book has, however, its intrinsic merits, in that it is the life of a great scientist, a self-made man and a seeker after truth who has left a splendid Victorian legacy to the 20th century.

Marathi Literature

"Mama" Varerkar's Latest Drama

SWAYAM-SEVAK (Marathi) by B. V. Varerkar, published by the Bombay Book Depot, Girgaum, Bombay. Price Re. 1.

Is slavery still in existence in this country? Mr. Varerkar, the author of the above drama, which has just been published and is at present being successfully staged by the well-known dramatic company, the Lalitkala Darsha Sangeet Mandali, answers the question in the affirmative. Although slavery under the British Rule is forbidden by the law of the land, it is still in existence in various forms in small villages, especially in villages in Indian States. Some capitalists and money-lenders in these villages treat their servants, who are generally their debtors, as worse than slaves. Once a debtor, he finds himself in a very miserable plight and being unable to get out of the clutches of his Sowcar, he submits to all sorts of humiliating and inhuman treatment. This evil system still prevails in many Indian villages and the author of this drama depicts a very realistic picture of such a form of slavery.

Mr. Varerkar is too well-known to need any introduction to the Marathi reading population. He has established a reputation for himself as a forcible writer of propagandist literature. Almost all his books, either novels or dramas, so far published, aim at the propagation of some new and revolutionary idea and have become highly popular with the new generation.

Th characters in the present drama are well-drawn and with sympathy and the story too grips the interest to the end.

India is mostly composed of villages and little progress in any national sphere is possible unless and until the condition of village population is improved. Mr. Varerkar, by exposing, in this drama one of the black spots of our village life, has really done a great service to the country. He has placed before the public a problem which needs to be tackled without delay. Drama is often a more successful weapon of propaganda than novels, stories, newspaper articles or platform lectures and Mr. Varerkar's effort certainly deserves to be appreciated.

STUDY OF YOGA

The rational and practical material contained in the July-August issue of "Yoga," edited by Shri Yogendra of the Yoga Institute of Bulsar, impress the reader, while its fine get-up appeals to his aesthetic sense. Besides its news items, the editorial on the "Knowledge of Reality" is a convincing defence of intuition which the Yogi aspires to awaken. In "Yoga and Transcendent Powers' we are informed that what passes as mere Occultism is not Yoga, but a mere side issue of this culture. The metaphysical interpretation of "Muktasana" is fully illustrated and discussed as a further study of meditative poses. Neurasthenia is considered as a common disease of the modern woman. Sita Devi, in her "Woman's Sphere," takes up this issue and suggests that, in order to cure this, brain and nerve control is essential. She illustrates the value of "Sarvangasana" for this purpose. The arguments are both rational and scientific.

The study of journals like the present one as a useful guide to all students of Yoga may be safely recommended. Shri Yogendra enjoys wide reputation as a pioneer and expert upon the subject of practical Yoga and under his able editorship the journal has been a potent instrument for disseminating healthy and rational ideas on this subject.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Hinduism from Gita, by Pandit Niranjan Nath, Joshpur. Price As. 4.

Spiritual Progress, published by the Secretary, Navavidhan Puolicity Committee, Calcutta.

Selections from Gandhi, by Nirmal Kumar Bose, published by Secretary, Navavidhan Puolicity Committee, Calcutta.

Bombay Mail, by Lawrence G Blochman (W. Collins & Co. Ltd., London) Agents in India, Messrs. D B Taraporewalla Sons & Co., Bombay. Price Rs. 3/12.

The Secret of Hitler's Victory, by Peter & Irma Petroff (The Hogarth Press, London), Price 3/6.

The Ideals of East and West, by Kenneth Saunders (Cambridge University Press, London) Price 10/6.

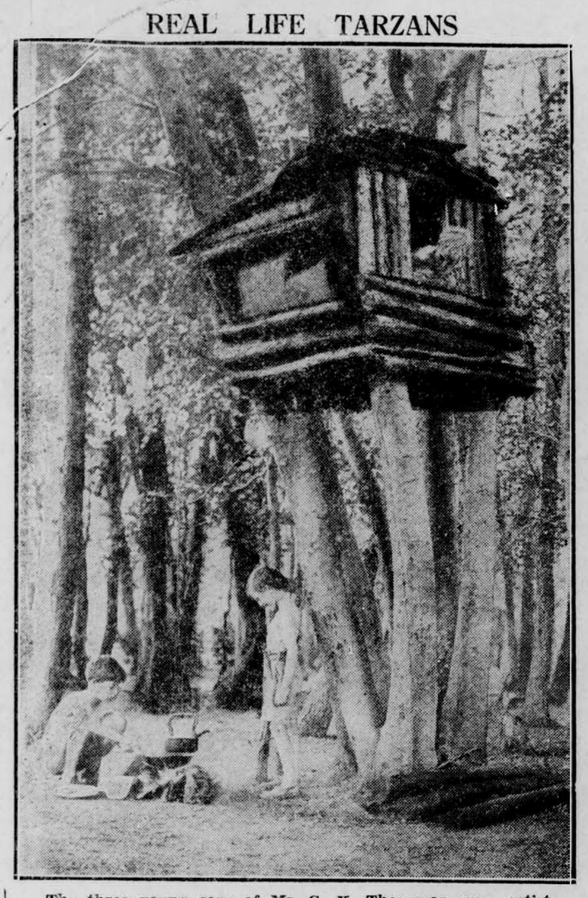
Insurance Law in India, by S. C. Ray (Insurance World Office, Calcutta).

Mahatma Lenin (Hindi), by Sadanand Bharati (S. S. Mehta & Bros., Kashi) Price Rs. 1/4.

Easy Steps to Sanskrit, Parts I and II, by B. B. Kamat, Sholapur.

Char Pravaso (Guj.), by Rambhai Pathak (Shri Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar), Price As. 10.

REAL LIFE TARZANS



The three young sons of Mr. G. K. Thompson, an artist who has spent much time in the forests of Canada and the United States, are living as Tarzans near Chalfont St. Peter in Buckinghamshire. The boys' mode of living is an experiment on their father's part to bring up his sons in nature's way. The boys live and sleep in the top of a tree in their father's grounds and refuse to return to ordinary beds and the confinement of four walls. Their tree top home is made of stout logs bound together and they helped to build it themselves. They are Paul, aged 12; Kenneth, aged 10, and George, aged 9. Photo shows: Paul and George preparing lunch watched by Kenneth from their tree top home.

RUSSIA AS A JOURNALIST SEES IT

RUSSIA REPORTED. 1921—1933. By Walter Duranty. Published by Victor Gollancz Ltd., London. Price sh. 5.

Walter Duranty is a journalist. He was special correspondent of the "New York Times," in Russia from 1921. The book is a reproduction of his day-to-day despatches to that paper re-arranged to facilitate continuity and selected to form a historical study of that great country, which is carrying on a unique and gigantic experiment in Socialist reconstruction in the midst and in defiance of a world steeped in capitalism.

As a feat of journalistic endeavour "Russia Reported," will be classed among the highest. Singularly devoid of American journalese and sensationalism, Walter Duranty's despatches are extremely interesting and informative. One cannot say that all the despatches are wholly authoritative and are not free from inaccuracies either in interpretation or in the presentation of facts. But none can deny that throughout, the inquirer, the essential characteristic of a true journalist, in the author is predominantly evident.

The flaws that one may notice here and there are not purposeful. It is natural with first impressions of an important event or decree which forms a subject of immediate comment. Such drawbacks and errors, the author admits when he writes about or refers to the same subject in his later despatches after mature study in the light of more detailed information and facts.

To anyone who reads the book through, "Russia Reported" must reveal itself as a marvel in modern reporting.

The book covers the growth of Soviet Russia from the period of its birth-pangs soon after the Revolution and the counter-revolution to the time of the completion of the first Five-Year Plan, i.e., to the period of hope and achievement. To all the lies that have been spread for the delectation and horror of the world about the "Reds," "Russia Reported" provides a formidable challenge. The darkest days of the Volga Famine immediately following the consolidation of power by Lenin, and the superhuman endeavour of the Soviet leaders, with the help of the American Relief Missions, are vividly described in the opening chapters of the book.

Reviewing the work of relief Col. Haskell, Head of the American Relief Administration, praises the 'honesty of the Soviet Government and its ability to give adequate co-operation,' and was constrained to declare:

"I for one am willing to go on record as an optimist on Russia." This was said in June 1922 and who can now say that he was not right?

HINDU PHILOSOPHY

HINDUISM FROM GITA: By Pandit Niranjan Nath Gurtu. Jodhpur. Price As. 4.

The Gita is the quintessence of the Vedas and the Upanishads. Righly has it been said by the seer of ancient India,—"The Upanishads are the milchcow, Sir Krishna is the milkman and the Gita is the Milk to be drunk by wise men."

It is very difficult to give a cut-and-dry definition of Hinduism and set forth its doctrines. The Gita, more than any other book can fulfil this demand. The author has called verses from different chapters to substantiate his views. The verses have been judiciously selected. The author seems to have inherited from his ancestors the passion for the study of the Gita and insight into its spiritual background.

SELECTIONS FROM THE UPANISHADS: By Bai Bahadur P. Kashi Nath. Fyzabad. Price Rs. 2.

Upanishads furnish the philosophical background of popular Hinduism. All the systems of philosophy that have flourished in this country can be traced to these marvellous books of wisdom, which contain the experiences and realisations of the seers and sages of ancient India. Curiously enough, many features of the present day Hinduism are conspicuous by their absence in them.

Mr. Kashi Nath has selected the important verses from the principal Upanishads and has translated them in English and Hindi. The more books of this type are published, the better for the country. The barriers of caste and sect, which have divided the Hindus, can be broken only by popularising the study of the Upanishads. Moreover, they help a man to transcend the limitations of his own religion and keep his mind open for receiving the truths of other religions. The price of the book is rather too high.

BOOK NOTES

Five thousand copies of A. Adoratsky's "Dialectical Materialism" were sold in three weeks after publication, International Publishers report. A second edition of 5,000 is just off the press. Adoratsky, whose book outlines the revolutionary philosophy of Marx and Lenin, is a professor at the Moscow Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute.

Longmans announce for the first week in September a book by Lord Allen of Hurtwood entitled "Britain's Political Future." The book takes the form of a searching analysis of the forces making for democracy and dictatorship, and discusses the state of modern public opinion.

"The Rise of Gladstone to the Leadership of the Liberal Party" is the title of a book by Mr. W. E. Williams which will be published early in September by the Cambridge University Press. Mr Williams, by a close study of the Gladstone Papers in the British Museum, seeks to throw fresh light upon the weakest part of Morley's "Life of Gladstone"—the politics of the sixties and the struggle over the second Reform Bill.

The Kirghiz Kazaks, a nomadic race of mixed Turkish and Mongol blood, who live east of the Urals and hunt on horseback with eagles, are among the peoples whom Miss Ella K. Maillart met on her journey from Tien Shan to Kizil Kum. Her experiences are recorded in her book "Turkestan Solo" which Putnam's have in the press for autumn publication.

* * * *

Reynal & Hitchcock have purchased all rights to "An Anthology of World Poetry" from A. & C. Boni and hereafter will publish it under their own imprint. This collection, which covers the poetry of all countries, in translation or in the original English, was edited by Mark Van Doren and was at the time of publication a Literary Guild selection.

* * * *

Asia is well represented on the September list of E. P. Dutton & Co On the 14th of the month this firm will publish "The Message of Asia," by Paul Cohen-Portheim, and "Buddhists and Glaciers of Western Tibet", by Giotto Dainelli. Professor Dainelli's book is the record of a journey of exploration into the mighty Karakorum region of Western Tibet. On Sept. 26 will appear "Tents in Mongolia (Yabonah): Adventures and Experiences. Among the Nomads of Central Asia," by Henning Haslund. The author is described as an adventurous young Dane, although the book is translated from the Swedish.

A RAILWAY JOURNAL

THE INDIAN RAILWAY MAGAZINE, edited by S. V. Aiyar, Triumph Buildings, Esplanade, Madras. Annual subscription, Rs. 3.

This is an official organ of the Railway Users' Federation of Madras. It deals especially with questions connected with railway transport. Information about the development of railways is given from time to time in this journal. Through "Employees' Column" various grievances of railway employees are voiced. The pages devoted to "Legal Notes" contain information of interest to merchants and railway employees. On the whole the magazine is rendering useful service in its own sphere.

CRICKET

THE CRICKET TIMES. Edited by Mr. S. G. NARAWANE.

We welcome the re-appearance of "The Cricket Times," a weekly journal for cricket and other games. All will agree that there is a great need for such a journal. But the path of the enterprising publisher is not at all smooth and rosy. The encouragement and support which an enterprise like this deserve are not always forthcoming. We hope the cricket "Times" will meet with better success in the second year of its life than it did in the first.

The paper needs a little more brushing up in the collection and presentation of news and views. The special article on the life and career of Mr. P. Vithal will certainly make interesting reading. It will add to the interest if Hints on games by noted Indian players are collected and published from time to time.

Mysticism Of Omar Khayyam—II

The Wine Which This Illustrious Poet Of Persia Persistently Called For Was Divine Wine Of Intense Longing To Seek And Meet His Beloved—God.

By J. E. Saklatwala

The principal mystical poets of Persia as enumerated by Dr. R. A. Nicholson are Sana'i, Attar, Jallaludin, Rumi, Sa'di, Hafiz and Jami to which I am emboldened to add the name of Omar Khayyam. The best part of medieval Persian poetry is either a genuinely mystical in spirit or is so saturated with mystical ideas that it will never be more than half understood by those who read it literally. Such is the judgment of Dr. Nicholson. One Moslem critic—Nabulusi—said in relation to eroticism in Arabic or Persian poetry, "in every erotic description, whether the subject thereof be male or female, and in all imagery of gardens, flowers, rivers, birds and the like he refers to the Divine Reality manifested in phenomena, and not to those phenomena themselves." According to Recejac, "Mysticism is the tendency to approach the absolute morally and by means of symbols, and its motive force is love."

SYMBOLISM IN PERSIAN POETRY.

Symbolism amongst Persian as well as Arabian mystical poets, is used to serve them at times as a mask when plain speaking would have been dangerous. They use such cryptic means of imparting mystical truths. It must be well borne in mind that by 'drunkenness' Persian mystic poets mean "entire loss of self-consiciousness" characteristic of the unitive life at its highest level, the state of passing away of phenomenal self in the rapture of love. The tribulations which a mystic experiences are mere sufferings of intense love for his beloved. (a)

This does not permit of unhappiness but serves as a mark of divine regard towards Lover and in consequence such trials become the very essence of happiness. (b) It is, therefore, in such spirit that the mysticism of Persian poets must be interpreted and understood. If one wishes to study the poetry of pure mysticism it is recommended to read Ibnu'l-Farrid's Odes (the Ta'yya in Dr. Nicholson's 'Studies in Islamic Mysticism.' (c)

The Rubaiyyat of Omar Khayyam is, no doubt, one of the most singular works a man of genius ever wrote, a kind of an emporium of infinite riches in a little room. It is an outpouring of his inmost soul. He bewailed the transitoriness of life and called for "wine, wine, wine," meaning thereby to devote his thoughts and mind in contemplation of the divine and seeking that "Oneness" which is the goal of every true mystic. Omar found himself at odds with the world. He saw God in nature. Divine immanence overpowered his whole being. He saw the beauty of the land, the grandeur of the sea, the interest of life, above all the human life, but he was not satisfied. He prayed for more beauty, longed for fuller grandeur, and looked forward to deeper interest. Such thoughts overmastered him. So in his "Rubaiyyat" Omar poured out, with what fervour, strength and skill he possessed, the intensity of his longing to seek and meet his Beloved, (God). It was in Himself that he desired increase and exaltation of body, mind and soul. The thoughts of soul-life fetched him to the height of ecstacy and intoxication. He felt that God was still within him. "Est Deus in nibis." (d) Wherever in his "Rubaiyyat" Omar makes mention of his "Beloved," he seeks through the word One whom he loved. No mortal beauty he craved for just as Plato, whom Omar had well studied, treated "the love of a beautiful person as a mere initiation into divine mysteries, the first step in the ladder that ascends to heaven," as J. A. Symonds well expressed it. The same writer advances a step further and points out that when a man has formed a just conception of the Universal Beauty, he looks back with a smile upon those who find their soul's sphere in the love of some mere mortal object.

It is in the nature of every Nature-mystic such as Omar was "to make it divine the eternal reality of beauty in the supersensual world of thought." It was Keats who once wrote, "the roaring of the wind is my wife and the stars through the window are my children."

This did not suffice in the case of Omar. He addressed himself to 'wine' and called on his divine "Cup-bearer" to proffer him the "Dewy Wine" (not the fire-water of modern days) of meditation, so as to permit him to adore his maker in fullness of his mind and soul. No earthly symbols satisfied Omar. Just as in the case of Shelley, as Symonds said, "the absorption of the human soul into primeval nature forces, the blending of the principle of thought with the universal spirit of beauty, is not enough to satisfy man's yearning after immortality," such "Aerial spiritualism" of an ardent and impassioned soul, made Omar a pantheist of the highest order, nay almost "one with Nature."

(a) Says Puransing in his "Spirit of Oriental Poetry"—The "wine-drenched Khayyam burns within with the light of the face of the Beloved. With him the fire of wine is a symbol of a life of incessant prayer and inspiration."

(b) Says Lewis Costello—"When a Sufi poet speaks of love and beauty a divine sentiment is always to be understood, however much the words employed may lead the uninitiated to imagine otherwise.

(c) For a complete Glossary of Sufi meanings of certain words and expressions, refer "Selections from the Rubaiyat and Odes of Hafiz" by a member of the Persia Society of London—pp. 29-40. (J. M. Watkins—London 1920). Also refer Colr Wilberforce Clarke's Notes in his Translation of Diwan of Hafiz.

(d) God is within us—Ovid.

A PLEA FOR AIR-GUN CLUBS

BANDUK KASHI UDAVAVI (Marathi) by Capt. G. V. Modak, Thalakwadi, Belgaum. Price As. 12.

"How to fire a gun" is the title of this booklet, which is perhaps the first publication of its kind in Marathi. Capt. Modak's qualifications for the treatment of the subject are too well-known to need any introduction.

Every nation must be fully equipped and ready to defend itself and the attainment of such a condition is only possible if military training is made compulsory to every youth.

Capt. Modak in the book just brought out by him gives detailed information on scientific lines about the uses of the gun in all its aspects.

Although in India under the existing conditions to possess a gun is an extraordinarily difficult task, at least in certain parts of the country, so far, there exist no restrictions on the possession of air-guns. According to Capt. Modak, it is possible to give training in the use of gun, especially to youths, if Air-Gun Clubs are established in various parts of the country for the purpose. Capt. Modak's aim in writing this book is two-fold: first, to create enthusiasm among people to make some efforts in the direction of starting some Air-Gun Clubs in this country and, second, to provide the necessary information on the subject. Capt. Modak's effort is praiseworthy and he will be amply rewarded if, at least, a few Air-Gun Clubs are started in some parts of this country.

SHORT BIOGRAPHIES

ARYAVARTATIL TEJASVI TARE, part I (Marathi) by K. G. Gokhale, Pleader, Belgaum. Price As. 10.

Healthy literature plays a prominent part in the all-round progress of a nation. Such literature helps, to a very great extent, in moulding the lives of the young generation and turning their ideas towards national service. Biographies of great, selfless and industrious personages specially, help the young generation to follow the right path. Unfortunately this section of literature is much neglected in Marathi and efforts to remedy the defect are therefore highly welcome.

Mr. Gokhale, who is not altogether a stranger to Marathi readers, gives in this book life-sketches of some well-known Indians who have been rendering valuable service to India in her struggle for freedom. The services rendered by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Barbar Gopaldas Desai, Dr. Chandulal Desai, and the late Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta are too fresh in the minds of the public to need any comment. Their biographical sketches will undoubtedly prove a very valuable guide to the present-day youth. Mr. Gokhale would be rendering valuable service to the country if he continues his efforts in this direction.

Gayaksikamani Muthia Bagavathar — Discusses Art Problems —The Music Director — Mr. Charles Christie —Speaks To The Motion Picture Industry—Ranjit Movietone's

Art Notes ----And Events

Healthy Departure — Mahatma Gandhi Criticises —Swadeshi Exhibitions — Congress Exhibition —Restricted Scope—Mr. Armour Wants— More Action For Indian Films.

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

GAYAKSIKAMANI MUTHIA BAGAVATHAR

Gayaksikamani Muthiah Bagavathar's visit to Bombay has been of great interest to music lovers.

Gayaksikamani Syt. L. Muthia Bagavathar, palace Vidvan Mysore, is a scholar and music composer. He is responsible for guiding the Universities of Madras and Mysore, the Music Academy, Mysore and similar learned institutions in the South devoted to art and cultural advancement. The Gayaksikamani, an appropriate title bestowed appropriately by the Mysore Durbar, came to Bombay to assist Ranjit Movietone's production of "Lava-Kusha" as music director. The phrase is, of course, from the list commonly projected as the unavoidable prelude to the film picture. Along with the elaborate names of the players, who are as an unquestioned convention all "stars," the music director and the art director find themselves sandwiched as one of the non-descript company. The music director, like the art director, is more often than not an indifferent instrumentalist or singer or a "master" or "professor," as the art director is usually a drawing teacher, painter or modeller, and occasionally a "master" also.

THE CONVERTING GENIUS

It is the genius of the producer, who is mostly the director-in-chief that converts them overnight and confers on them the illuminating distinction on the screen. Gayaksikamani Muthia Bagavathar is not a music director in that sense. He has scholarship, definite cultural background and the mental outlook essentially of the creative artist. He is not a mechanic satisfied with reproducing "scientific" music. He is not an artisan hawking archaic formula. He is not the pundit or the "professor" whose clever talk has no artistic vision or substance. His description of his first experience alongside the microphone was a description of the modern problems of Indian music. He discussed them during the three hours and more that we were together, as a creative artist; he did not argue and contradict as the smart lawyer or journalist.

GOOD INTENTION NOT ENOUGH

Gayaksikamani Muthia Bagavathar could not and did not rely on the good intentions of the producer-cum-director or the judgment of the "sound engineer" or the varied company of singers and instrumentalists. He actually used less than one-fourth of the film footage he spent in producing the right quality of music. Like an artist, he confessed his first experience has involved him in some mistakes which he is determined to remove. He is convinced that there is and can be no excuse for the talkies to render inefficiently Indian music, vocal and instrumental. Indian music, vocal and instrumental, can be made and adjusted to meet practically all the demands of the Indian pictures.

THE WORK OF THE DIRECTOR

I write this to indicate, in the first place, the function, the character and work of the qualified music or art director, conspicuously absent in most of the Indian pictures. Secondly, I am eager to explode the wide-spread superstition, sedulously fostered by studio clientele, that the assemblage of raw materials implies automatically the guarantee of the best picture. The provision of the best camera, the best raw-films, sound recorder, reproducer, or projector, the best carpenter, modeller, or artisan painter, the best story, scenario or song writer is not enough

NOT MATERIALS, JUDGMENT

Everything depends on the best way of employing these best materials. And, the best way is the way of the creative artist, the way of far-sighted vision and of informed judgment. Hollywood is learning the lesson. Elstree is beginning to do so. Russia has taught the lesson. India has not yet begun to think of it. It must do so, if it must as it aspires to, lead the "markets," home and foreign

PRODUCERS OBSERVE PURDAH

Mr Charles H. Christie, Vice-President of the Mitchell Camera Corporation, in his speech at the meeting arranged by the Motion Picture Society of India, expressed views which, certainly, would and should, disturb the barren talk of the majority of those who constitute the film industry in India. It is a pity that the number of the producers, exhibitors, the players and the studio executives who form the dominant interests of the industry who attended the meeting, could not be as great as the occasion and the informative speech of Mr. Christie deserved. It is significant of the extent to which they feel themselves entitled to overlook public obligations. It is not by any chance a healthy sign for an industry which depends so entirely on public sympathy and support.

THE RIGHT ATMOSPHERE

Mr. Christie's speech was marked by unassuming candour. His suggestions were the outcome of first-hand experience. He suggested that the Indian film industry found itself in the transitional wasting stage when actually the number of Indian studios was greater than the number in, say, Hoolywood or Elstree. He had seen a similar phase in America. That is over. The days of the small studios are over. He suggested that the number of studios should lessen and they must be placed compact in a centralised city like Bombay. The scattered units would, he suggested, strain the resources of the industry and fail to create the congenial atmosphere essential for discussing and solving the manifold problems of the industry. He suggested that the abnormally long footage of the Indian pictures destroyed their quality and led to monotonous wastage and ineffectual "padding." Moreover, his experience inclined him to the belief that the industry in India should concentrate on the "home market."

THE "OCCASIONAL" PICTURE.

It may be recalled that I made the identical suggestion last week. He confirmed it with his American experience. He said the chances for the "occasional" picture were few and far between. The foreign picture belonged to that class. And, the exhibitors and the producers could not possibly depend entirely on the "occasional" picture, home or foreign. Consequently one must study and concentrate on the requirements of the home market. He illustrated his theory with the example of the British industry. He said that despite the great technical resources and progress in British pictures, the American market remained more or less closed to them except for a rare picture of outstandnig merit like "Henry VIII." That is as at present, it is and should be.

ACADEMY AND SOCIETY

Speaking about the American Motion Picture Academy, he made a significant distinction between the local Motion Picture "Society" and that Academy. I can only hope that the vital importance of that distinction is not entirely lost on the guiding lights of the local Society. This was, perhaps, the first lecture of general public interest arranged by the Society during the course of its existence. The attention it has been giving, the information it promptly supplies to the press about raw materials and tariff concessions is in sad proportion to the attention it has been giving or rather failed to give to questions and problems of decidedly not less vital importance for the advancement of the industry. Mr. Christie's distinction is thus an opportune reminder to the Society which is, of course, still planets removed from the American Academy. The Society can be led towards that goal. But it is of, set purpose, so led? Or is it a Society that has not yet begun to think of proceeding further than Government representations, deputations, pompous press messages and communiques?

WRONG FRAME OF MIND

Mr. Jayant Desai, the film director, who spoke on the occasion began rather in an injured tone but ended with happy news. It would appear that he has not emancipated himself from the mentality which sees in the discussion of the defects and problems of the industry the nature and character of petty complaints. He was obviously ill-advised to approach Mr. Christie's suggestions in that frame of mind. The Indian film industry must be a self-reliant industry. Let it by all means obtain as much support as it can from the Government. Let it launch its attacks everytime it feels it is entitled, like every other industry, to protection from the Government. But the problems of the industry will not be solved by facile platitudes against the Government.

HAPPY NEWS

Mr. Jayant Desai was, however, on firmer ground when he championed shorter footage for Indian pictures. He reasoned cogently and he illustrated his plea effectively. He concluded with the happy news that the Ranjit Movietone were soon releasing "Nadira" which he had, deliberately, rendered shorter. Here, as in most things in life, example is better than precept. And one must look forward to the directors of the Indian pictures to set the right example, not only precepts and complaints

SWADESHI EXHIBITIONS

Mahatma Gandhi in an outspoken article published last week in the "Harijan," has expressed views on the functioning of Swadeshi organisations. He has gone straight to the root of the matter. He has left no scope whatever for misunderstanding, conscious or unconscious. He expressed his dissatisfaction with the exhibitions that led to "unconscious frauds" and self-deception. He has indicated the articles, the aim and objectives which should engage the attention of Swadeshi organisations and exhibitions—"numberless village and even town crafts that need public support, if they are to live and thus maintain the thousands of poor artisans depending upon them for their daily bread."

The recent resolution of the Working Committee on "Swadeshi" means, he observes, all this and more. And, he concludes, with uncommon force and insight, that it provides "limitless work for the creative genius in the country."

CONGRESS EXHIBITION

Evidently, the guidance from the Working Committee applies to the projected Congress exhibition. The report from the Publicity Bureau of the Reception Committee is silent on the subject of the art exhibition that was at first proposed. It has been, in all likelihood, dropped. But the exhibition sub-committee proposes an All-India Khadi Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazar where the successive stages in the evolution of the manufacture of Khadar, in quantity and quality would be displayed. If this is, as Mahatma Gandhi has pointed out, done carefully and "systematically" it will, no doubt form instructive feature of the Congress exhibition.

WANT MORE INFORMATION

But what are the ideas that guide the formation of the exhibition for other Swadeshi articles? The Publicity Bureau has given no information. In the circumstances, one can only hope for the best. But it is at the very outset essential to point out and remember both the function and character of the exhibition as visualised by Mahatma Gandhi. One, again, hopes, therefore, that the exhibits will not be crowded in and that they will be planned, arranged and displayed in helpful, educative, and attractive manner and above all, with system. The exhibition committee deserves congratulations for restricting both the scope and time of the exhibition.

PLAN AND DECORATION

It is, I understand, the duty of the Pandal and Construction Committee to plan and decorate the Congress structures. The report by the Committee is being, at the time this is written, considered. But that committee has also remained uninformative of vital points of public interest. In the circumstances one can again, only hope for the best and hope that the best that the City can offer will be secured, the city that is to serve as the host to the nation.

MORE MOVEMENT

Mr. Armour of the Radio Pictures during his visit to the city 'en route' to Europe described the interesting invention of his company which would create for the film fan live atmosphere and make the pictures, as he said, "smelly" even. He had, he told me, opportunity of witnessing Indian pictures. He noticed their remarkable progress. But he thought they would improve greatly if there was more movement and action in them.

EASTERN ART IN IRAQ.

The Lord of Fertility, and the Mother Goddess of about 3,000 B.C., discovered at Tel Asmar, fifty miles from Bagdad, Iraq, by members of the Iraq expedition of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. The figures, including the bases, measure about thirty inches in height.

A GOOD "STILL" PROTRAIT

Kumari Akthar Begum, the Film Star.

FIRST GYPSY THEATRE TO OPEN IN KOSICW

The first gypsy theatre in the world is to be opened in the Slovak town of Kosicw.

All the roles will be played by gypsies, and the audiences are expected to consist chiefly of gypsies too.

It is announced that the plays "will be chosen more for their moral and education, than for their artistic merits."

The Ram Sangit Vidyalaya ce lebrated recently the 3rd anniversary of Pandit Vishnu Digambar Palusker.

New Ideas For Modern Homes

Art The Test For Architects

It would surely be impossible to find anywhere else in England so much variety in a group of 35 houses as visitors will find at the Gidea Park Modern Homes Exhibition which opened for three weeks from July 31. The designs were selected by a committee of eminent British architects from five hundred entries submitted for competition by architects in Great Britain and overseas, says the London Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian":—

The competition was stimulated by the promoters of the exhibition, who wished to bring the speculative builder into closer touch with the architect and to show that houses designed by an architect could compete closely in price with houses in which no architect had had a hand. They also wanted to discover for themselves a type of house that would indicate a general standard for domestic building throughout Great Britain and they have devised an excellent way of learning what the public likes. Visitors will be asked to write suggestions for improvements or alterations on blank pages in their catalogues and these will be considered by the organisers and architects.

FLAT ROOFS

Most of the houses have flat roofs which will serve for a variety of uses, but some of the architects prefer pitched roofs with coloured tiles. Great attention has been paid to the windows, and visitors can decide whether they like the rows of small windows that leave more wall space and therefore greater freedom in the placing of furniture, or huge windows that dominate the interior but determine where the bed shall go.

A good idea adopted in several houses was to put the living-rooms at the back of the house, getting full advantage of the sunshine and of the garden outlook. Unroofed balconies and rather narrow stairs to avoid wasting space, with kitchen fittings conveniently high, were features in many houses. The built-in-cupboards were admirable; there was even one where a small perambulator might be stowed away, but there seemed a danger of too much space being given to cupboards at the cost of living space.

The houses are not mere exhibits. They are rooted in the ground and ready for occupation.

The architects, as one speaker at the luncheon said to-day, were restricted as to frontage and cost of construction; otherwise they had a free hand, and they seized their opportunities. Mr. Spencer Sales exhibits his two-colour house, the outside walls facing one way painted bright blue and the others buff. Its appearance takes some getting used to, but the L shaped living-room with its huge windows facing south is delightful. The architects who designed the houses at the Zoo for the gorillas and the penguins have given great attention in their human house to windows and wide open balconies, and they also considered the comfort of the resident maid in regard to her own room as well as to the labour-saving arrangement of the kitchen. All the architects pride themselves on their kitchens.

Mr. Leech, whose house has a red-tiled, pitched roof with wide eaves, has planned it on labour-saving lines even to avoiding mouldings or corners where dirt can be. The interior walls and ceilings are finished "matt" in plaster with rounded corners and are coloured with washable distemper in one colour throughout.

Foreigners' Praise

Sir Raymond Unwin, speaking at the luncheon, congratulated the promoters of the exhibition on having given architects an opportunity of showing examples of new types of building and fresh arrangement and equipment, on their avoidance of ribbon building, and on their plan of mixing people of different classes in one neighbourhood. He commended them for building in an outside area where there was plenty of space for people to live and move. Foreigners visiting England, he said, envied the development of individual houses and gardens. They found here a distinctive feature of English family life.

Mr. Douglas Hutchison, M.P., for the district, congratulated the organisers, but admitted that he would rather see modern houses by the seaside than in the country. It was an illuminating remark, for the flat-roofed houses have a holiday air that does suggest the seaside in summer.

Mr. Maxwell Fry, F.R.I.B.A., said that as one of the assessors in the composition did his best to encourage the more advanced designs.

Sharda Sangit Vidyalaya celebrated their annual gathering with prize distribution and an interesting programme.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Women can keep a secret just as well as men, but it generally takes more of them to do it."

* * * *

He: Women are better looking than men.

She: Really?

He: No, artificially.

* * * *

"Did your wife's father follow you when you eloped?"

"I should say so; he's living with us yet."

* * * *

Statesman: "And these figures are not mine, gentlemen; they are the figures of one who knows what he is talking about."

* * * *

"Goodness! How fat Betty is getting."

"That's because she daily doesn't."

* * * *

Caller: What, no attic? How can you get along without one to store your junk in?

Hostess: Oh, you see, we give it all away as bridge prizes.

* * * *

Employer (engaging fourth typist within a month): "How about punctuation?"

Typist (brightly): "Oh, I'm always on time in the morning!

* * * *

That Kind of Train: "Is this the 3-15 train?"

"We've nothing' so precise as thet sir. We jest calls 'er th' afternoon train."

* * * *

The man who bought a second-hand flivver took it back.

"What is the matter with it?" asked the seller.

"Well, you see," said the disgusted owner, "every blamed part of it makes a noise except the horn."

She: What sort of house shall we move to?

Husband: Let's try a bungalow dear; then you won't always be hearing burglars moving about downstairs.

* * * *

Wife (at 2 a.m.): "Wake up John, there's a burglar in the next room."

Hubby (sleepily): "Well, I've no revolver. You go and look daggers at him!"

* * * *

Dear Old Aunt: "John, dear, you develop your body, but how do you develop your soul?"

Undergraduate John: "Oh, we don't take up the solar system till the last year, auntie."

* * * *

Benson (as two women approach): Hullo, here's my wife listening to some scandalizing old woman.

Gregory: And here's mine with another.

* * * *

"I haven't much time for meals!" said the bus-driver, "so I generally have a bite at the wheel."

"That's a bit tough, I should think," said his listener.

* * * *

"I sent my little boy for two pounds of strawberries, and you only sent a pound and a half."

"My scales are alright, madam. Have you weighed your little boy?"

* * * *

"The darling! What is her name?"

"Daphne Cynthia."

"How perfectly charming! And what do you call her?"

"Pongo."

* * * *

Mrs. O'Brien: Sure, me little grandson is so precocious, Mrs. Flynn. Only three years old, come Chewsday, and dhropping bricks from th' windy on to th' cops' haids already.

* * * *

"What is it now?" asked Mr. Big Business.

"Communication from your college son," answered Miss Stenog. "A short letter."

"How much is he short?"

* * * *

"Just why do you want a married man to work for you, rather than a bachelor?" asked the curious chap.

"Well," sighed the boss, "the married men don't get so upset if I yell at them."

* * * *

"If you wash your face I'll give you a piece of candy," said grand mother. "And if you wash behind the ears I'll give you two pieces."

"Grandma," replied little Johnny, "maybe I'd better have a bath."

* * * *

Among the prisoners arraigned before the court was an Irishman. "Are you guilty or not guilty?" asked the Judge in a stern voice. "Faith, an' it's yer Honor's business to decide that," replied Pat.

* * * *

Mother was not at all satisfied with the progress made by her little son at school, so she resolved to see the teacher.

"Is my boy really trying?" asked the fond parent.

"Yes, very," replied the teacher.

* * * *

The Manager: What made you fall down on that duet with your wife? You sang it all right with Miss Tonsils.

The Tenor: With my wife it seemed too much like interrupting her.

* * * *

Pilgrim: If I come in will that dog bite me?

Housewife: We ain't no ways sure, mister. The feller that let us have him said he'd chaw up a tramp in less'n two minutes, but land sakes, I ain't goin' to believe it till I see it done.

* * * *

Mr. Glass once lent a volume of Plato to one of his neighbouring farmers, and when the book was returned, asked: 'Well, how did you like Plato?"

"First-rate," said the farmer. "I see he's got some of my ideas."

* * * *

The chemist was becoming wearied. He had been explaining and pricing dozens of articles to the shopper, who didn't really want to buy anything at all. Finally, she picked up a bottle.

"Is this Pest Exterminator reliable?" she asked. "How is it applied?"

"You take a tablespoonful every half hour, ma'am," the chemist replied with fiendish emphasis.

No more questions were asked.

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Saidpur (Rangpur), Bengal.

HITLER SPEAKING

Courtesy: "Illustrated American News."

Herr Hitler, Nazi Dictator, is a born actor, as can be seen from his half a dozen characteristic poses as speaker, shown above.

A coloured truck operator was informed that he could not get his money until he had submitted an itemized statement for a certain hauling job. After much meditation he scribbled the following bill: "Three comes and three goes at four bits a went—Dols. 3."

* * * *

Investigator: Does this public service corporation give you farmers entire satisfaction?

Farmer: Wal, no, they don't. When they kill a ten-dollar cow or hog they usually comes across with twenty, but they are too allfired careful about a-killing of 'em.

* * * *

A merchant put a new boy to work the other day. The boy, on the next day, saw a 50-cent piece lying on the floor and he promptly took it to his employer.

Merchant: You're an honest boy, I put that money there to test you.

Boy: Yes, I thought you did.

* * * *

"James," said the wife to her husband, "how do you like my new hat?"

"Well, my dear," said James, with great candor, "to tell you the truth——"

"Stop right there James," said she, "if you're going to talk that way about it I don't want to know."

* * * *

"Hello, Dr. Bunyan? Yes? Come right away. My husband has another one of his spells."

"Why didn't you sent for me sooner?" said the doctor, half an hour later. "You should not have waited till your husband was unconscious."

"Well," replied his wife, "as long as he had his senses he wouldn't let me send for you."

* * * *

Mother believed in appealing to her children rather than punishing them. One day when Tommy had been particularly fractious she said:

"If you are going to be naughty, Tommy, you'll make mother poorly, and she'll die and be taken to the cemetery."

Tommy hugged her. "May I sit beside the coachman?" he asked.

* * * *

Two small brothers had disagreed. Malcolm said a certain thing was a certain way; and John, as emphatically declared that it was quite otherwise. A final appeal was made to mother.

But mother was busy. And from her no response was gained until John, the younger, startled her out of her absorption by demanding, "Don't you bother to bring us up any more?"

* * * *

Mr. Goodfellow has dined out six nights in succession. On the seventh night he turned up at home for the evening meal. When he was seated, Mrs. Goodfellow rose and addressed the other occupants of the table:

"Children, we have with us tonight a guest of whom you have all heard even if you do not know him personally. He is a man who has a reputation for conviviality and cheer in every club and restaurant in the city, and thip evening we are to have the honour and pleasure of being numbered among the admirers of his brilliant and entertaining qualities. It is with the greatest pleasure that I present to you—your father!"

All Mormons To Grow Beards

Almost Treason Not To Have It In Utah's Second Largest City

The big "Mormon" celebration on July 24 commemorating the day Brigham Young brought his trail-worn colonists into the Salt Lake Valley, July 24, 1847, already has produced more beards than were worn by the hardy ox-drivers of the original party. Pioneer Day, July 24, is the big day among the Latter Day Saints, writes the Salt Lake City correspondent of the Associated Press (U.S.A.).

Ogden, Utah's second largest city, has made it almost treason to fail to grow a beard. The hirsute accessories range from the long, white Santa Claus beard worn by a postman to ornate design that would make a Mexican dandy pull his sombrero over his eyes with envy. Virtually every adult male with the capacity for a beard has one.

Municipal budgets often lack enough money to finance a Fourth of July or Labor day celebration, but not a colony or outpost of the church would fail to do something spectacular about "the twenty-fourth."

Ogden this year called its celebrants to begin July 22, but others reserve one day for the job.

A church leader, by custom, speaks on the travails of the Mormons as they followed rugged trails into the valley of the saltiest of lakes.

The story of the first flowing, of how Brigham Young directed the Mormons to turn water from mountain streams out of the parched desert, of how the crickets disregarded the prayers of the saints but the seagulls did not, and thus gave rise to the dramatic story of the birds destroying the devastating insects—all this is reviewed.

The serious business of the day excepted, fire works made a battle zone from dawn to dusk, with horse races, dancing— Mormons always have advocated dancing—and other festivities adding to the celebration.

Only nine of the pioneers who came to Utah in 1847 now survive.

BANKER'S SON TURNED PICKETER

Corliss Lamont Defies Law To Test Its Legality

Corliss Lamont, son of Thomas W. Lamont, partner in the firm of J.P. Morgan and Company, was arrested recently for picketing in Jersey City, New Jersey, and charged with being a "disorderly person." He was acting on behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union and testing the rights of the local authorities to suspend constitutional guaranties. The banker's son is a writer and a teacher, is thirty-two years old, earnest, sincere and an active supporter of many liberal and progressive movements.

FINED BECAUSE SHE WORE SHORTS

Because she wore shorts, Recorder Henry Parker of Blackwood, New Jersey, fined Rose Alba Cummings Dol. 15 under the Borough's decency ordinance, passed in 1923. Constable George Taylor, who made the arrest on the Black Horse Pike, said the 16-year-old girl "looked as much like Tarzan's assistant as anything I ever did see."

Her costume consisted of shorts a sweater and a bathing suit.

In over-ruling the Recorder and remitting the fine, Judge Frank F. Neutze of the Camden Criminal Court reminded the officer that styles in dress had changed during the last decade.

INDIAN WOMEN'S CRICKET

A women's cricket team from India, formed by the Indian Women's Athletic Union of Calcutta, is to visit England next year for a series of matches.

Indian women have also chosen a representative team of women hockey players to go to Australia in October for the sports at the Melbourne centenary celebrations.

Both teams have been organised by Miss Roma Bose, secretary of the Union.

TYPIST FIGHTS FOR HER HONOUR

Appeals Against Dismissal Of Seduction Suit

An appeal against the dismissal of their seduction suit against Mr. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, has been filed by Miss Vivian MacMillan and her father Mr. Alan MacMillan.

It may be recalled that Miss MacMillan, a former Government typist, and her father, recently sued Mr. Brownlee for unspecified damages on the allegation that he had seduced Miss MacMillan.

Though the jury awarded the girl £2,000 damages and her father £1,000 damages, Mr. Justice Ives ordered that the acion should be dismissed with costs.

After the case Mr. Brownlee announced his intention to resign from the Premiership.

STOLE 1,500 HENS IN FIVE YEARS

Admitting that he had been hen-stealing for nearly six years because of the stress of domestic obligations and that he had stolen over 1,500 birds, worth about £460, William Whitaker Rhodes (45), was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour at Garstang, in mail week.

His area of operations was said to have covered almost the whole of North Lancashire. Rhodes has nine children. There were no previous convictions to his credit.

Unofficial "Court" Tackles Marital Problems

Brooklyn Welfare Council Conducts Interesting Experiment In Settling Acute Family Troubles Out Of Court

More than 500 families have had their marital troubles wholly or partially adjusted through the experiment conducted at the Court of Domestic Relations in Brooklyn by a Welfare Council Committee headed by Dr. Charles Zunser of the National Desertion Bureau and Dr. John Slawson of the Jewish Board of Guardians.

This experiment in settling acute family troubles out of court on a social rather than a legal basis may soon be extended to similar courts throughout the city, says the "New York Times."

Since its establishment last December this unofficial arm of the Brooklyn Domestic Relations Court has directed more than 100 families to privately financed welfare agencies for solution of their problems in order to avert court action. Four hundred other families which had arrived at various stages of court procedure were referred to private agencies for aid, ranging from relief to adjustment of the marital situation.

A trained case worker, Miss Helen Thoma, was sent by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities last December to work with the Brooklyn court in close consultation with Judge Edward F. Boyle, presiding justice of the Domestic Relations Court.

"People come to the Domestic Relations Court in moments of anger, jealousy or despair to seek legal redress," Mis Grace A. Reader, secretary of the Domestic Relations Court committee of the Welfare Council said. "We believe many of them could be better served by case-work treatment of the situation and by alleviation of acute problems, such as unemployment, destitution and physical and mental ills and conflicts in the family group, rather than by redress through legal action."

Miss Thoma has interviewed many families who have been referred to her by probation officers and judges, and others have come voluntarily.

A similar plan in Queens is being sponsored by the Catholic Charities and Big Sisters.

STRUGGLE FOR MASTERY AMONG RELIGIONS

Christianity In Origin And Essential Nature Is Buddhistic, Says Prof. Melamed

The central idea of Dr. S. M. Melamed's extraordinary book "Spinoza and Buddha," just published by the university of Chicago Press, is that two types of religion, the Judaic and the Buddhistic, have contended for mastery in the world since ancient times and that, upon the whole, the latter has triumphed, writes a reviewer in the "New York Times." Dr Melamed sees both Jesus and Spinoza throwing the weight of their enormous influence on the side of Buddhism and against the religious traditions of their race. Christianity itself is to him, both in origin and in essential nature, Buddhistic, and he believes that the preponderating effect of Spinoza's thought upon the Western world has been of the same ultimately Oriental nature.

Not content with pointing out that the religions of the East are pantheistic, transcendental and inclined towards pessimism, whereas the religion of the Jews has always been monotheistic, thiswordly and strongly optimistic, he declares furthermore that the East has always worshiped what he calls a dead god and the Jews a living one. "The oldest type of pantheism," says he, "arose in the jungle, while the oldest form of monotheism, that of the ancient Hebrews, was born in the desert." "Against the world-picture of universalism, pessimism, asceticism and acosmism, there stands out in bold relief, its reverse, the individualistic, theistic, optimistic and anthropocentric world-picture created in the Arabian desert." All other types of religious thought, Dr. Melamed says, are "only compromises, mixtures, combinations and syntheses" of these two.

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GERMANY TO-DAY

"Of All European Countries She Has Greatest Sympathy And Desire To Understand India's Ancient Culture & Traditions"

(In view of the world interest now focussed on Germany, the following interview which a special representative of the "Sunday Chronicle" had with Mr. V. Srinivas, partner of the international dancer, Miravati Devi, who has recently returned to India from Germany after a long stay there, will be read with interest).

The last three months of our tour in Europe we spent at Berlin. The first thing that strikes you when you see Berlin for the first time is its cleanliness —and its vastness. The streets are spotlessly clean, the roads are very broad, with traffic going on the two sides with a picturesque avenue of trees in the centre. The whole city has been beautifully planned, and the buildings are large and majestic, and I have not seen any slums which are a feature of practically every other European city. Unlike Bombay, Berlin has a very efficient Transport system—there are trams, buses, underground railways and the "Stadtbahn"—the overhead railways—one can cover great distances in a very short time, and the fares are quite cheap.

V. Srinivas.

OUTDOOR LIFE

For one fond of outdoor life, I do not think there is any city in Europe to beat Berlin in summer. From any part of the town, paying 30 pfg.—about three annas—you get to the belt of woods and lakes surrounding Berlin. Take a swimming costume, and you can lie on your back for hours in the clean woods amidst the pine trees, or by the banks of the wonderful natural lakes, or go for a swim, or if you prefer boating, you can hire a row-boat, paddle-boat, canoe or sailing-boat quite cheap, by the hour.

If you prefer an indoor life—music and dancing, you can go to any one of the numerous cafes, order a glass of beer or a cup of coffee varying in price in the different cafes between 8 annas and one rupee, and hear lovely music or dance to the latest jazz numbers. Judging from the number of dance halls you see in London and Berlin, one can't help thinking that the Berliner is much fonder of dancing than a Londoner, who prefers to go to the pictures. The famous German Operas are produced during most part of the year, and the Germans have the reputation for perfection in stage-craft and technique.

And coming to the important question of expense—For tourists and foreign students, "Registered Marks" at the rate of 18 to 20 marks to the pound are obtainable, whereas the normal exchange is about 13 to the pound. As the price levels are fixed on the basis of 13 marks to the pound, a visitor to Berlin really obtains about 50 per cent. more value for his money than a German would. On this basis, furnished rooms with service are much cheaper than similar rooms in Bombay with many more comforts, and an excellent lunch or dinner can be got for about a rupee including the ten per cent. tip.

INTEREST IN INDIA

Of all European countries I feel that Germany has the greatest sympathy and desire to understand our ancient culture and traditions. Speaking from personal experience, Miss Mira Devi, the famous Indian Dancer with whom I dance and myself were specially asked to dance at the Sommer-Fest held at the Kroll-Garten in the month of June, at which over four thousand students were assembled. Before we danced they wanted to have the fullest explanation of the dances, so that they could understand what we were trying to convey through the medium of our dancing. The dances were most enthusiastically received, and we were personally congratulated by the Rector of the University, Dr. Fischer. Everybody is aware that the greatest number of Sanskrit scholars are in Germany—and I was told by a friend, a Professor of an Indian University who was at Berlin, that he had occasion to meet a famous German Professor who did not understand English, and as my friend did not speak German, they had a most interesting exchange of ideas in Sanskrit!

THE LAND ARMY

It is a thrilling sight to watch the young men of Germany marching along with pick-axes and shovels on their shoulders. These marches which seem to take place almost every Sunday and on many holidays, keeps the men otherwise engaged at sedentary occupations in a fit physical condition.

Socially Indians are well treated as long as they behave themselves decently and abide by the laws. There are "Sprachen" Clubs where foreigners can converse with Germans. These clubs serve the double purpose of making friends as well as of learning to speak the language. The members are well educated people who take trouble to explain and help newcomers to overcome difficulties in expressing themselves.

PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The absence of beggars is a remarkable change since the advent of the new regime. This is one of the chief factors which has endeared Herr Hitler to the German nation. He seems to have found work for everyone. There are work camps for those who were unemployed, where they get sufficient food, clothing and shelter and are paid about 4 annas a day. I know one instance of an Indian who had been living several years in Germany was allowed to join a Work Camp, which is principally intended only for the young German unemployed. During summer, which is usually delightful, it is hard work, but good physical training for young men.

YOUTH MOVEMENT

The mobilisation of youth in societies throughout the country is remarkable. Germany is proud of her healthy young boys and girls and takes care to provide with every advantage possible of developing mentally, physically and socially on lines that will serve to make them energetic, clever and good citizens.

These young people are doing a great deal towards reviving the traditional folk-lore and songs and dances of their country. Community singing is all the fashion among them on picnics and parties.

MECHANISATION

The "Deutsches Arbeit Austellung"—the Exhibition of German Work—was an awe-inspiring experience to those who visited it. It gave one an idea of the tremendous development of mechanical skill during the last decade. In different parts of the exhibition—which occupied eight halls and took a whole day just to walk through—there were small cinema theatres showing the different aspects of life in Germany before and after mechanisation. For example, a field was shown with people ploughing, sowing, etc. by the old methods, followed by a picture of tractors etc. at work, and there was a sub-title that these machines did the work of 30 to 40 men. It was tragic to see how many human beings were displaced by the machines and thrown out of work every time a new machine was invented. Nevertheless Germany has found some solution for her unemployment problem—whether it is one of more leisure for everyone or greater production all over the country is a matter for study and enquiry.

MAY DAY AT BERLIN

I was lucky enough to see the May Day Demonstration at the Tempelhof Field. People might have seen pictures of this here, but no cinema picture could adequately do justice to a scene where there were over two million people present—nearly twice the population of Bombay—in one field. To say it was most impressive is putting it mildly. They said it was the largest collection of people in history, and it certainly looked it. Over 600 loud speakers were evenly distributed throughout the field so that every one could hear Herr Hitler's speech. There were two flags hanging at the two sides of the rostrum about 120 feet long—it seems it was a special engineering feat to put up the structure to support these flags.

DEUTSCHES AKADAMIE

This Academy, at Munich under the direction of Dr. Thierfelder selects a certain number of students every year from India for post-graduate studies in different branches of industry and places them in different factories throughout Germany, where they are given every scope of learning the latest methods of production. I saw from the Bombay papers on my return that this year also 20 students had been selected by the Academy for further studies and they will be going to Germany very shortly.

I left Berlin with the most intense desire to revisit it at the earliest opportunity.

MANCHU COURT DRESS

Courtesy: "Osaka Mainichi."

Manchu Court dress has been always stately beautiful and elaborate, according to pictorial proofs handed down by historians of that great dynasty.
A robe of gold threads is the attire of the Manchu Empress, on the left. It is historically correct as to detail.
The traditional costume of the Tang dynasty is represented by the cavalry general, bearing lance and whip, with headdress of blue feathers and pearls. The girdle is adorned with pieces of mirror to ward off evil spirits.

Weird Happenings In Haunted House

Rooms Thrown Into Confusion, Food Taken From Pantry Holes Made In Ceiling

Armed men have kept watch at a 400-years-old farmhouse, South Reston Hall, near Louth, Lincolnshire, because mysterious things have been happening, says the "News Chronicle."

Here are some of the strange, and at present unexplained, incidents which have occurred during the week:

Rooms thrown into confusion;
Food taken from the pantry;
Soot thrown down the chimney;
Large holes made through a ceiling;
A bed slept in.

A young woman claims to have twice seen an "animal having a pointed nose and bushy tail." She fainted when she saw it.

One theory is that an escaped monkey, hiding in a false roof of the house, is responsible, but a search failed to locate either a monkey or any other intruder.

HUNDREDS OF VISITORS

The master of the East Lincolnshire Otter Hounds took his dogs and a terrier into the roof. Apparently scenting something, the terrier barked furiously at one spot, but nothing was found.

The strength of the intruder is an extraordinary feature. In a bedroom a sack filled with heavy material which had blocked the chimney for 50 years was thrown down to gain admission to the room.

Hundreds of people—some superstitious—have visited the hall, which is in the occupation of Mr. and Mrs. Gompshall.

MUST WEAR STOCKINGS

Cricket Dress For British Women

After much discussion—especially on the question of stockings—the British Women's Cricket Association has decided that the following shall be worn by the women's team, which is leaving for Australia in the autumn:—

Divided skirt.
Blouse with elbow-length or long sleeves.
A shady hat and
Stockings.

The whole question of costume was dealt with by a sub-committee, and the biggest discussion concerned stockings. Some players did not want to wear them and some did. The Association finally decreed that they must be worn "in all conditions and circumstances."

After leaving Australia the team will visit New Zealand, and will be due home at the end of April. The invitation to play in South Africa has been refused.

SIGN OF THE TIMES

Evidences of the depression crop up in odd places. In an English paper set to elementary school candidates for a scholarship one of the questions contained a number of phrases, each to be expressed in one word. One of them was, "A public place for buying and selling." Sadly enough, several candidates gave as their answer "Pawnshop."

Scientists Hear Amazing Stories Of Black Magic

Catholic Priest Tells Of Mysterious Black Arm That Slapped Dying Woman

Two amazing stories of black magic were told by a Roman Catholic priest to an international gathering of scientists in London in mail week.

The Rev. Joseph J. Williams, S.J., who has a wide reputation in ethnology, was describing weird happenings attributed to the duppy, the Jamaica ghost or spectre, to the Congress of Anthropology and Ethnology, says the "News Chronicle."

Father Williams quoted a case from Jamaica described by the Rew. "M. E. P., who said that when he was about to give last unction to a young dying woman according to the Catholic ritual a black arm reached around him and struck the woman on the side of the head with such force that her head was dislodged from the pillow.

"Father P." said Father Williams, "turned quickly, but the arm was gone, and he was alone in the room with a dying woman.

"In trying to persuade himself that it was a trick of the imagination he started again. Once more the arm reached around, and this time it threw the woman from her bed to the ground. The arm vanished, and the woman was dead at his feet."

DOOR CRASHED IN

Speaking of his own experiences, Father Williams said:

"About twenty minutes past eleven one night, shortly before the hurricane of November, 1912, I was awakened by a loud knocking at the side entrance of the mission.

"Three doors were kept locked and were bolted on the inside. My first thought was that I was needed for a sick call, and calling to my visitor to wait I began to dress hurriedly.

"When I was about half clad the knock changed to a series of crashing sounds, as if someone were forcing an entrance with a cowbar. At this I concluded that thieves were breaking in.

"Being alone in the house, I flung my shoe against the door and saw it bounce back a couple of feet or so. I then shouted to the supposed marauders to go away.

"As I did so the door crashed open towards me and I sprang away to avoid being knocked down. It was a dark night and I saw nothing beyond the door.

THE TRAMP OF FEET

"There was an old gun in the corner of my room I did not know whether it was loaded or not. As I turned to get it, still thinking it was thieves I had to deal with, I could hear the tramp of feet across the room next to mine, and it sounded as though the door into the hall had been forced open in the same way as the outer door had been.

"Opening my door that led into the hall, I thrust the gun in the general direction that I supposed thieves must be, and pulled the trigger. There was a snap, and that was all. The gun was not loaded.

HIS HAIR ON END

"But as all noise had ceased, I hurried to my room to gain the side entrance with the purpose of summoning help, only to find that the door I had seen crash open was now closed and locked and bolted on the inside, and nothing was broken.

"It was only then I realised that I was not dealing with thieves, and my hair seemed literally to stand on end, especially when I found my shoe, that I had seen fall well in front of the door, actually back against the wall it had been pressed when the door swung open."

Father Williams asked: Is it all hallucination?

"With full realisation of the seeming bathos of the confession," he added, "as regards the individual cases, considered separately, I must simply say I don't know. I state the facts."

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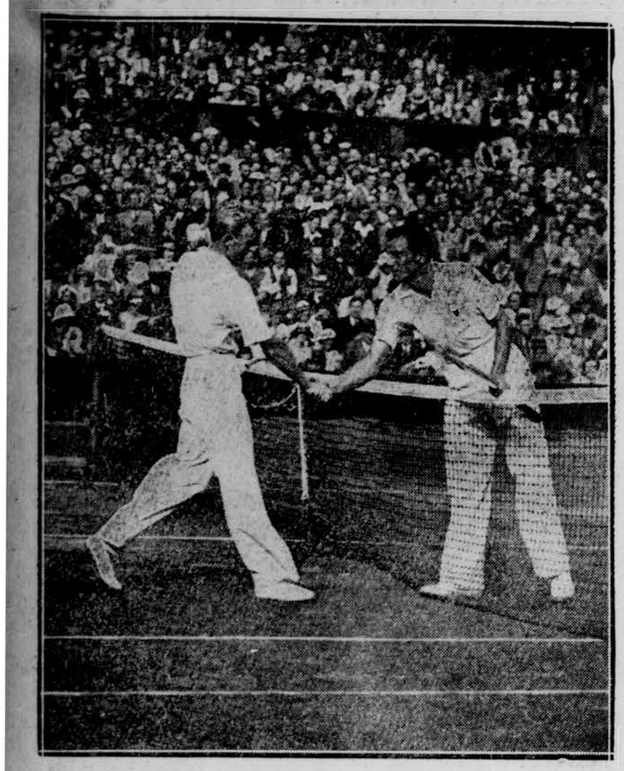
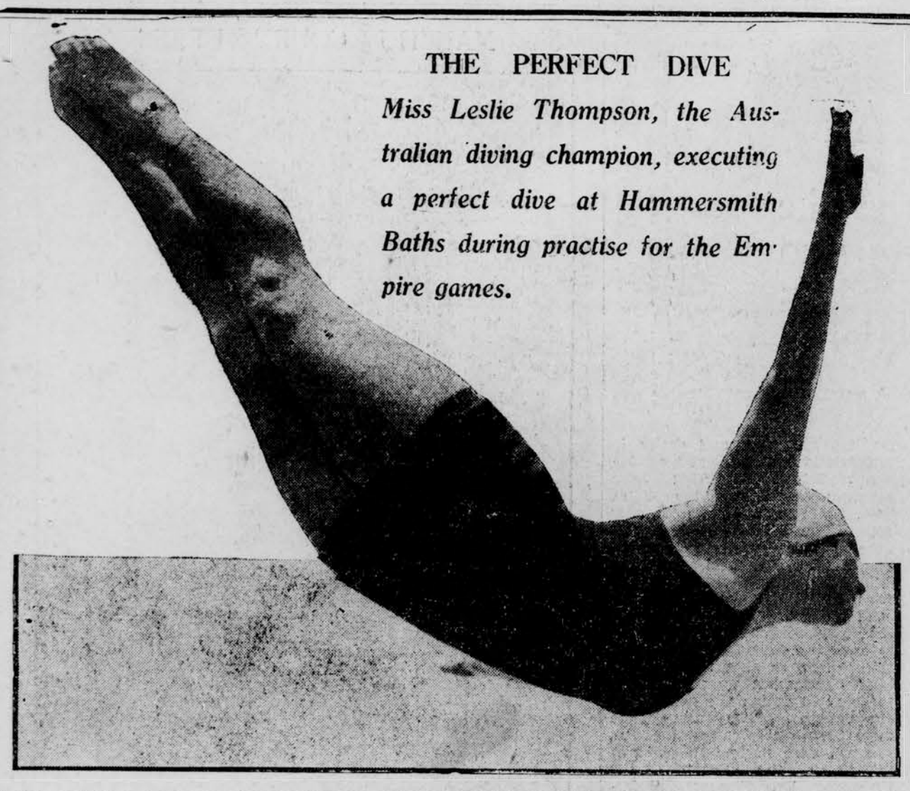


F. J. Perry (Great Britain) defeated S. B. Wood (U.S.A.) in the singles match of the Davis Cup challenge round at Wimbledon by 6-1; 4-6; 5-7; 6-0; 6-3.
Photo shows:—Wood and Perry shaking hands across the net. Perry is on the right.

THE PERFECT DIVE



Miss Leslie Thompson, the Australian diving champion, executing a perfect dive at Hammersmith Baths during practise for the Empire games.

GETTING READY FOR OLYMPIC GAMES . .

The old Grunewald Stadium near Berlin is to be reconstructed for the purposes of the Olympiad of 1936. Built in 1912 for the Olympic Games in 1916 it is not large enough for the Games of 1936. When the work of reconstruction is finished, accommodation will be provided for 100,000 spectators. This picture is taken from the side of the former swimming pool. The embankment running from the former main stand across the old football ground marks the west curve of the new stadium.

ENCKE'S COMET DUE AGAIN

On Sept. 15 It Will Be Nearest To Sun

One of the most famous of all comets is again visiting the earth's neighbourhood. Its rediscovery has just been announced. For the next seven or eight weeks it will draw nearer to the sun, and on September 15 will be at the point of its orbit nearest to the sun, known as "perihelion." In the last 115 years this rather inconspicuous comet has returned thirty-nine times, and has not been missed at a single return, writes the Astronomical correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

Recognised as a periodic comet in 1819, it was actually first seen in 1786 by Mechain, a French astronomer. Nine years later the famous Caroline Herschel, the first woman astronomer, picked it up again, but neither she nor any other observer recognised its identity with Mechain's comet. It was again seen in 1805, but only in 1819 was it established that the comets of 1786, 1795, 1805, and 1818 were one and the same body. Pons, a famous French astronomer, detected a faint comet on November 26, 1818, and it was kept under observation for a much longer period than at its previous returns. One of those who studied it carefully was Johann Franz Encke, then director of a small observatory at Seeberg, near Gotha. Encke was one of the most distinguished astronomers of his day, and from 1825 until a year before his death in 1865 he was director of the Berlin Observatory. In 1818 he was only twenty-seven years of age, and the discovery which he made in connection with the little comet detected by Pons brought him into the front rank of astronomers.

ENCKE'S DISCOVERY.

On the basis of the observations made over a period of seven weeks, Encke undertook to compute the comet's orbit, and he found that it moved round the sun in an ellipse in a period of three and a half years. He was, in fact, slightly in error on this point, as the period is actually three and a third years. He also showed that this comet was identical with the comets of 1786, 1795 and 1805. Further, he predicted that the comet would return to the earth's vicinity in 1822, and this prediction was verified. By common consent ,the name of Encke was bestowed on the comet, although with characteristic modesty he persisted in referring to it as "the comet of Pons."

The discovery of the periodicity of this small comet was of importance for two reasons. It was the second comet definitely proved to revolve round the sun and thus to belong without doubt to the solar system. Previous to this only the famous comet of Halley, which was detected in 1758 in conformity with the prediction of the famous Astronomer Royal, was known of a certainty to be a genuine member of the sun's family. The importance of Encke's achievement is therefore evident. Also, this was the first to be recognised of the large family of short-period comets whose motions are determined by the commanding influence of the planet Jupiter.

WILL IT COMMIT SUICIDE ?

About half a century ago astronomers thought it was going to be destroyed in another way—by falling into the sun. It was Encke himself, in 1838, who raised the alarm. He found that at each return it had passed its perihelion two and a half hours too soon, and, therefore, that its period was gradually shortening. To explain this he put forward the theory that there existed what he called a "resisting medium" in the immediate vicinity of the sun. Thirty years later, however, this diminution of the length of the period was reduced by one-half; and since then it has varied considerably. The most likely explanation of this irregularity is that the path of the comet passes through a region rich in diffuse meteoric matter and cosmic dust, and the varying amount of this material encountered explains the irregularity of the period. That the vicinity of the sun is rich in this cosmic dust is well known. The solar corona streams out for millions of miles from the sun, and the zodiacal light would appear to be an extension of it; and both the corona and the zodiacal light are generally acknowledged to be composed of cosmic dust, rendered luminous by excitation and reflection. So doubtless this dust explains the irregularities in the motion of Encke's comet; but whether the comet will ever fall into the sun is doubtful. Before that can occur it will probably have been transformed into a stream of meteors.

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DATE OF ZOROASTER

Existence Of Divine Names Akin To Ahura And Mazda In 8th Century B. C. Necessitates Pushing Back Date Of Iranian Prophet Well Before Hitherto Accepted Period

(BY DR. A. BARRIEDALE KEITH.)

It is impossible for any student of Indian history to remain indifferent to the discussions of the age of Zoroaster. If in fact he is to be assigned to the sixth century B.C., the theory of the age of the "Rigveda" must be considered in a completely new light, and current views must be drastically revised. It is therefore desirable to consider briefly the latest suggestions which favour so late a date as the sixth century and reject the suggestion, which has the authority of E. Meyer among other historians, in favour of assigning the prophet to 1000 or 900 B.C. These suggestions emanate from distinguished authorities, Professor A. T. Olmstead and C.F. Lehmann-Haupt, and their contentions must receive respectful consideration.

IDENTIFICATION OF GOD-NAMES.

Professor Olmstead's contribution consists of a critical investigation of the conclusions to be derived from the reference to certain gods dwelling in the land of Assyria in a tablet found in the library of Ashurbani-apal (668-626 B.C.). The gods mentioned, presumably as deities of areas included in the Assyrian Empire as opposed to gods of the homeland, include the god Assara and the god Mazas, each name having before it the sign of divinity. Are these names representative of contemporary usage in Iranian territory subject to Assyria? Olmstead admits that we have no absolute proof of this, though he inclines to the view that we have in the tablet the work of a scribe under Ashurbani-apal. Hommel, of course, adopted naturally enough a very different view. The retention of the 's' sound in lieu of the 'h' of the Avestan ahura led him to compare the Kassite Surias, and to hold that the word Assara came down from the Kassite period, say between 1700 and 1200 B.C. The argument is evenly balanced, but evades any decisive result. On the other hand, it is very difficult to accept the view of Olmstead that in the god Assara and the god Mazas we are not to see the Ahura Mazdah of the Avesta. He inists that the repetition of the term for god before each name precludes belief in a single god, and asserts: "In such a god list, the placing of a second god in the same line means only one thing, identification. Our line would then be properly translated: Assara is to be identified with Mazas." But on further reflection he modified this view, holding that the placing of the two names in one line need not even imply identification, since in another line such utterly different gods as Sin, the moon god, Adad, the weather god, and Shamash, the sun god, appear together. This argument seems to overlook the essential fact of the case. The term god is used, it seems, before each name because the god in fact was called by two distinct names which were not compounded, and therefore were not unnaturally separated by the term for god. But even on the hypothesis of Olmstead we have in say 640-630 B.C. the existence of two deities then identified, Assara and Mazas. It is true that Assara is a very incorrect reproduction of Asura, but even Olmstead admits that the probability is in favour of identifying these two terms. The position in fact is really beyond dispute, whether or not we ascribe the inaccuracy to the difficulties inherent in the pronunciation of a foreign name, as is the case of the Russians who reproduce Hamburg with an initial 'g', and Theodore with an initial 'f', or to the awkwardness of the cuneiform syllabic writing, or to some assimilation to a more familiar Assyrian word.

OLMSTEAD'S CONCLUSIONS.

Olmstead, dating Assara at 640 B.C., draws the conclusion that Avestan Ahura points to a distinctly later date, "unless we are to adopt the somewhat precarious hypothesis of a sound shift in a more distant dialect at a considerably earlier time." Unfortunately the hypothesis in question is one which would be perfectly legitimate, even if we accepted the dating propounded for Assara But he finds a Sassanian tradition which is valid evidence for a late date. He wisely does not overstress the tradition of the "Bundahishn," recognizing that the traditional chronology therein handed down "has forgotton the succession of the Achaemenian monarchs, and actually omits the most important of all, the great Darius." How any use can be made of so worthless a tradition is indeed amazing. The more genuine tradition is derived by Olmstead from the fact (a) that Ammianus Marcellinus makes Zoroaster a contemporary of King Hystaspes, father of Darius; and (b) the Byzantine historian Agathias, some two centuries later, still remembered the tradition that Hystaspes was the father of Darius, though others were beginning to say that this was some other ruler of the same name. He finds confirmation in the fact that the Egyptian Eutychius makes Zoroaster a contemporary of Bardiya, the Syrian Bar Hebraeus a contemporary of Cambyses. and with these agrees the Arab al Makin. But the very obvious objection to this reasoning is that it is natural to assume that late tradition confused Hystaspes, friend of Zoroaster, with the father of Darius, a most natural error. Nor can we accept the dictum that Darius is the first Achaemenian monarch in whose religion signs of Zoroastrianism can be detected. Still less is it proved that under the Achaemenids Persian was not written in Aramaic characters, or that the prose Gatha Haptanghaiti belongs to post-Achaemenid times.

Olmstead admits that Mazas, though a curious form, must be connected with the names of Median chieftains. Mashduku, Mashdakku, and Mashdalaukku, found under Sargon in 715 B.C. nor can we doubt that this shows the existence of a deity in the 8th century B.C. We have therefore in the Assyrian records, even under the restrictive interpretation given by Olmstead, proof of the existence by 640 B.C. of two divine names, and on this theory we must admit that Zoroaster was not the first to combine Ahura and Mazdah.

PROF. LEHMANN HAUPT'S VIEW

In the view of Lehmann-Haupt, special stress is laid on presenting a more plausible account than that given by Professor Hertel of the exact connection of Zoroaster and the Achaemenids. There is much to be said for his contentions in detail. Thus it is made plausible that Cyrus was definitely a supporter of the views of Zoroaster, that Hystaspes was placed by him in charge of Parthia and Hyrcania and did not merely obtain such authority from Darius, and that the resistance of the Magi was directed against the favour shown to Zoroastrian tenets by Cyrus. But nothing is adduced of any cogency to show that Zoroaster was a contemporary of Hystaspes, father of Darius. To see the marriage of Atossa to Darius in Yast xv. 35f. is to run counter to the text and to the traditional interpretation which relates it to Hutaosa, sister and wife of Vistaspa. Nor is there any cogency in the contention that Zoroastrian doctrine is deeply influenced by the Babylonian conception of the struggle between the god of light and the demon of darkness and chaos, and that this influence can only be assigned to a comparatively late date, after the contact of the Iranians with Assyria, which dates from the close of the ninth century B.C. with the reign of Adadnirari III, son of the queen on whose regency is based the legend of Semiramis. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that Babylonian legends could not much earlier have reached the Iranians. Yet a further difficulty arises in considering the views of Lehmann-Haupt. He accepts the view that it was Zoroaster who combined the name Ahura with the name Mazdah, but he does not attempt to explain how it is that we have long before Zoroaster on his dating of the prophet the combination Assara Mazas.

EUNDAHISHN TRADITION WORTHLESSS.

It remains, therefore, as hitherto, more probable that we are to accept the natural theory that the date of Zoroaster lies well before the 6th century B.C. This view has the merit that it alone is consistent with the assignment of an early date to the "Rigveda," and that it much simplifies the understanding of Iranian religious history, and relieves us of the necessity of trying to make the Gathas fit into the history of the Achaemenids. An interesting confirmation of the earlier dating is afforded by the careful examination by Professor Kent of the gradual process by which from Mazdah Ahura or more rarely Ahura Mazdah, as distinct terms, there evolved the Auramazda of the Persian inscriptions. It is extremely difficult to deny that this development points to the conclusion that the Achaemenids were decidedly posterior to the period when Zoroaster flourished. Nor is it possible to ignore the fact that the Greek tradition places Zoroaster very early, for this serves to prove that the late dating of Zoroaster was not current in early Persian tradition. Had it been so, it is practically inevitable that we should have had it recorded that Zoroaster was a protege of the father of Darius. Herzfeld, who clings to the traditional date, shows clearly how worthless is the "Bundahishn" tradition.—"Indian Culture."

BERLIN OLYMPIAD

Afghanistan Accepts Invitation

The Honorary Secretary of the Afghanistan Olympic Committee, Colonel Sardar Abdul Khan of Kabul, has informed the Organization Committee for the XI Olympic Games that his country accepts the invitation to participate in the Games and will be represented by a Hockey and a track and field team.

Afghanistan, is a new comer to the Olympic world. Her olympic "debut" was on the occasion of the first Western Asiatic Games which took place on the 2nd, and 3rd of March this year in the Irwin Amphitheatre at New Delhi under the patronage of the International Olympic Committee and according to Olympic ceremony. By far the greater number of victories fell to India—the only other country figuring in the list of winners being Ceylon. It is, however, worthy of note that the Indian Hockey team whose great ability had enabled them to win against the best European teams were unable to beat the Afghans by more than 5 to 0. This would indicate that in the Hockey tournament of 1936 Afghanistan must be reckoned with as a serious competitor.

REDUCTION IN OVER-SEA FARES.

In order to make it easier for the nations over-seas to send teams to the Olympic Games the Organizing Committee of the 11th Olympiad has entered into negotiations with the various shipping companies (also on behalf of the Organizing Committee of the Winter Games) with a result that a reduction of 20 per cent. on the normal fares will be granted to all official olympic parties. The freight rates for the transport of exhibition goods from Oriental countries will be the object of special agreement if necessary.

Max Baer Not To Fight This Year

Heavyweight Champion Too Busy Acting For Movies

Max Baer will not defend his newly-won heavyweight title this year. Ancil Hoffman, the champion's manager, has served formal notification to that effect on Colonel Kilpatrick of Madison Square Garden.

The California Playboy had to make up his mind about the September fight under the Garden's auspices but Max and his manager came to the conclusion that they are making too much money in the theatrical and motion picture business to even think of getting Baer to don a glove. That wasn't the reason given by Hoffman, however. He laid the champion's refusal to fight because of the lack of an outstanding contender.

When Baer signed for the title fight with Primo Carnera he did so under the stipulation that he would go through with a second engagement for the Garden, Steve Hamas or possibly Walter Neusel were being groomed for the fight.

SOFT SIDE OF BAER.

Baer, having put Carnera in the hospital, visited him there, a courtesy in which press agent and politeness might have equal parts. The new champion's methods are slightly mortuary. Few fighters were ever the same after they had met Dempsey in his prime, but he was not the blight Baer prove to be. If Dempsey's opponents never again fought as well, they still could eat as well and it was mainly their profession and not their persons which permanently suffered.

Dempsey as adviser to Baer advises him to fight often, say three times a year. Then he may keep the championship. Dempsey thinks, as long as he cares to, or at least until old age strikes him down at 32. If Baer takes this advice and also continues as a hospital visitor he'll need to develop a bedside manner. At Carnera's side he was at first at a loss for words—no misfortune to him in most cases—but he might learn an art of expressing sympathy without words. If he could express everything without words it might be even better.

Baer early developed a speculative interest in himself, selling shares of him for what was offered. If bits of him are still to be had his next opponent might well bid for his right hand and claim it before the fight. Otherwise Baer must guide his career by the rule of the fraternal orders: "Visit the sick, comfort the dying, bury the dead."

WHITE LEPROSY

GAURANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

World of Science

FAMOUS WIRELESS STATION TO BE SCRAPPED

"Poldhu" First To Signal Across Atlantic To Be Sold

Poldhu, the most famous wireless station in the world, on the edge of the wild Cornish coast not far from the Lizard, is to disappear.

Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., has given orders for its sale lock, stock, and barrel, and on the spot where some of the greatest advances in wireless have been made it is probable that seaside bungalows will appear, says a special correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

LANDMARK TO GO.

The towering aerial masts, for more than a quarter of a century a landmark for mariners and one of the first signs of "home" to long voyagers, are to come down, and from the place they once occupied smoke may soon curl lazily upwards from homely chimney-pots.

It was from Poldhu that the first wireless signal was sent across the Atlantic. That was in December 1901.

The following year experiments from Poldhu carried out by Marconi himself while travelling in the liner Philadelphia established the then surprising fact that wireless stations have a range approximately three times greater by night than by day, for he discovered that he could pick up Poldhu's signals only at 700 miles in daylight, but up to 2,000 miles after nightfall.

Later that year a regular service was opened with Canada via Glace Bay, and in 1903 wireless communication between England and the United States was established through Poldhu and Cape Cod by an exchange of messages between King Edward and President Theodore Roosevelt.

TITANIC'S S O S.

In 1912 Poldhu received the tragic message from the Titanic which told the world that the biggest ship that had ever put to sea was sinking fast.

During the war it played its part by sending news to far parts of the Empire, but in the years that followed it lost its proud place as the most powerful station in the world, and became an experimental station.

But it had not finished record making. In July 1920 the first telephonic call to a ship at sea was made from Poldhu. It was to the s.s. Victorian, then on its way to montreal with delegates to the Empire Press Congress, and I, representing *The Daily Mail*, put through the first call.

It was a different business from the Transatlantic telephony of to-day. There was only one way speech.

You had to talk when the apparatus was in the transmitting position, and before turning a lever to convert it into a receiver you had to warn your hearer that you "were changing over."

Messages came through clearly but there was a dramatic incident. I was in the middle of reciting Kipling's "If" when an order came for all wireless stations to cease transmitting, a ship at sea was in distress and sending out an S O S.

It was a vessel off the Scilly Isles, and after a deathly silence on the ether for about 20 minutes all the stations in the world started chattering again.

When Poldhu enjoyed the reputation of the most powerful wireless station in the world it was equipped with a transmitter of 10,000 watts. To-day that power is negligible. Caernarvon uses 200,000 watts, and had it not been for the coming of the short wave stations would be using 500,000 and even 1,000,000 watts; indeed, they were actually planned.

SOVIET PLANS "RADIO BRAIN"

Machine Will Broadcast Weather From Top Of Mountain Every Day

A "radio brain" is to be installed in the Automatic Meteorological Station on Mount Stalin, 17,000 feet above sea level—the highest mountain in the Soviet Pamir near the Indian frontier.

At present there is a station on the Stalin peak which automatically records day-by-day weather conditions; but these observations can only be conveyed to the outside world once a year—in the summer—the only time mountaineers can make the perilous ascent.

The "radio brain" will broadcast weather observations to the world every days so that they can be used for actural forecasts rather than studies.

The expedition to instal this "brain" is now preparing to climb the mountain. At the same time the party will search for an expedition of five men which went to peak Stalin last year with the intention of spending the winter there. Nothing has been heard from the men since.

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FILMING THE STOMACH

Soviet Scientists Invent Miniature Camera

For the last 50 years a number of scientists have been trying to invent a camera for photographing the inside of the stomach.

In 1928, two models of such cameras were patented by Soviet inventors. Maksutov and Feldstein Odessa. Those were diminutive cameras of the size of a thimble, attached to the ordinary stomach probe. But they did not completely solve the two fundamental problems, the means of the lighting of the stomach and the optical system of the camera.

Now Mr. Feldstein has prepared a new and improved model which gives a very clear picture of the inside of the stomach.

After the camera is loaded and the lens is covered with a thin rubber cover, the camera together with the probe attached to it is swallowed by the patient. The photographing is done in an X-ray laboratory with red light. Air is then pumped into the stomach causing the rubber cover in the camera to burst. After that electric current is passed to the lighting system of the camera and the photographing takes place. The whole process lasts from 25 to 40 seconds and is entirely painless.

Over 200 stomachs have been already photographed by this method.

PROBING MYSTERY OF CRYSTALS

Source Of Nature Units Found In Minute Electrical Forces

Source of crystals, the primary structural units of nature, has been found in minute electrical forces by scientists at the Pennsylvania State College, says the Science editor of the Associated Press (U. S. A.)

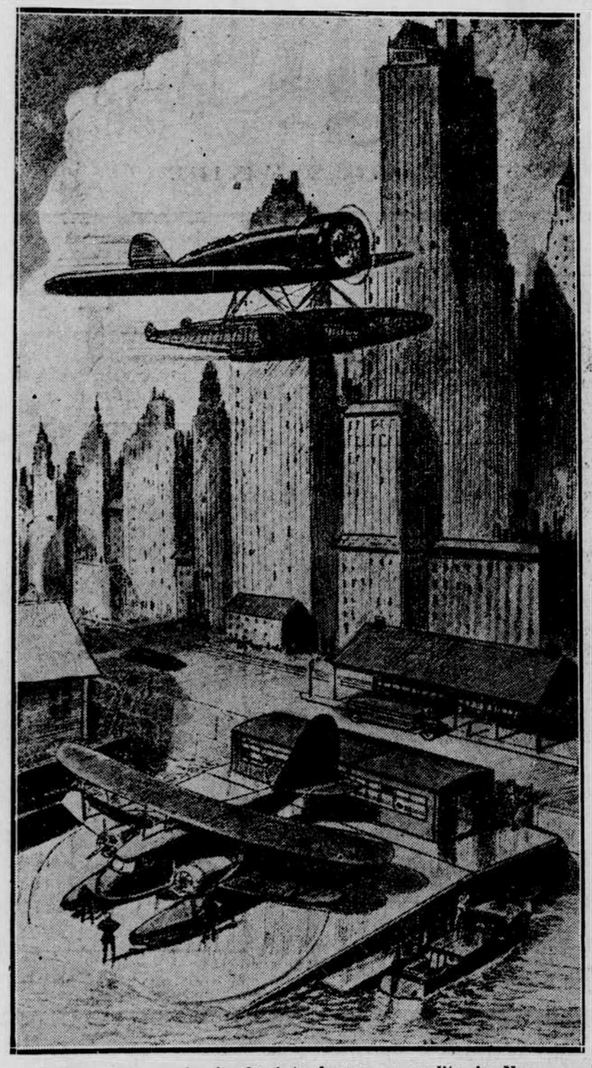
The knowledge revealed Saturday, offers unlimited practical values, because the crystal structure is so widespread in nearly everything man manufactures or uses. Silk is crystalline, also the cellulose of all vegetation. Crystal forms even appear to regulate life processes for all the hormones and enzymes thus far isolated are pure crystals.

The principle of crystal growth is stated by Dr. Wheeler P. Davey, research professor of physics and chemistry, in a report to the American Society for Steel Treating. He collated the findings of A. F. Joffe, of Russia, A. Goetz and F. Zwicky, of California Institute of Technology, and others with research of his own.

Crystals form when atoms come together. They may do this in the form of vapour, liquid or even in some solids.

As soon as a few atoms get together surface tension spreads over those forming the outer part of the growing structure. This tension is very high in the substances which form crystals. It is due to electrical attraction between atoms.

COMMUTERS' STATION—OF THE FUTURE



Airplane ferry service is about to become a reality in New York City. This artist's sketch shows how the two new seaplane ramps will appear after they are completed. The ramps are now in the process of construction. They are of steel, with wooden decks and measure 85 by 45 feet. Each is equipped with a turntable to permit the rotating of sea-planes after landing, for the safe discharge of passengers. The purpose of the ramps is threefold—to encourage airplane commuting by private owners—to show airlines the advantage of establishing a commuting service and to furnishing seaplane ferry service to nearby airports.

ONLY 3000 MILLION YEARS OLD

Meteorite Study Helps To Bring Down Earth's Age

Some years ago the National Research Council (of America) undertook to estimate the age of the earth. Of the forty different ways of arriving at that estimate few agree, the calculations running all the way from 100,000,000 to about 5,000 million years. The value generally accepted by geologists and physicists is 3,000 million.

The decay of uranium furnishes the best method of arriving at the age of the earth. For millions of year that radioactive element has been exploding at regular intervals. In the end it is reduced to lead—and stagnation. Count the time it took for this reduction to take place and it is as easy to determine the age of the earth as it is to watch sand running through an hour-glass.

Like others before him—Professor Alois F. Kovarik of Yale, for example—Dr. Robley D. Evans of the University of California decided to find out how much helium there is in meteorites, helium being given off by radium, which is in turn one of the products of uranium's decay. A young meteorite would contain very little helium.

According to Dr. Evans, about 200 meteorites have been thus tested. It is a striking fact that their average age agrees with that of the earth's rocks, timed according to the uranium clock. In other words the value of 3,000 million years is about right both for meteorites and the earth.

This is as it should be. The solar system was certainly of one piece originally.

As radioactive elements break down energy is generated. So important is this source that, according to Dr. Evans, "it is more than adequate to supply all the heat that was lost from the earth by conduction through its crust, as well as to supply the energy for all mountain-building process, including earthquakes and volcanoes; to supply an excess of heat sufficient to cause convection heat currents in the underlying rocks and hence to provide the energy and mechanical requirements needed to make possible the gradual drift or motion of continents across the earth's surface!"—"New York Times."

LINK BETWEEN PLANTS & ANIMALS

American Biologist Finds Evidence Of Kinship

Chance to use the spectroscope to read in simple terms the ordinarily complicated puzzle of biological, or living substances, was demonstrated to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology spectroscopy conference last month.

One of the great riddles of medical science is the extreme complexity of the biological units which by their balance produce health or illness. One of these units, porphyrin, was shown by Dr. Calvin B. Coulter, of Columbia University, to be capable of analysis by the spectroscope with a sharpness, precision and simplicity which usually apply mostly to the non-living substances like metals.

Porphyrin is the base of red blood cells. It is also the base of the green colouring matter of plants, chlorophyll, which they use to synthesize plant food from the energy of sunlight.

The two porphyrins differ mainly in that the blood one is combined wth iron, the green plant substance with magnesium. Because of that some scientists have speculated on the possibility that far back in evolution the green of the plants and the blood of man have originated from the same source. They have said this may be a link between plants and animals.

Dr. Coulter has found further hich need to be tackled without evidence of this kinship of plants and men in porphyrin, which he extracts from cytochrome, a pink pigment existing in the cells of virtually all those living things which use oxygen. This cytochrome he finds is combined with magnesium, so that a porphyrin-magnesium combination is not an exclusive patent of the chlorophyll-green plants, but belongs also the rde-blooded races.—"New York Times."

TIMUR THE LAME

Soviet Orders Restoration Of His Tomb

Memories are awakened of by the news that the Soviet authorites have decided to restore the tomb of Timur at Samarkand, remarks a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." His mausoleum and that of Shah I-zanda, in the same city, which is also to be restored, are among the most ancient memorials in Central Asia. Timur lies beneath a plain block of marble which stands out black under a dome among the surrounding white cenotaphs of his wives and relations. The vault rises above a little platform littered with plain-cut stones. The tomb is greatly in need of repair and restoration. The translucent belt of jasper that runs around the walls at shoulder-height is darkened with centuries-old grime, and is almost indistinguishable from the time-darkened limestone of which the walls of the tomb are built. Yet there is, both in the jasper and in the limestone, as beautiful a play of tints as ever was taken on by the walls of a shrine. The windows are heavily traceried and the sunlight pierces them only in the late afternoon. Within the chamber there is absolute silence—a silence in striking constrast to the stormy life of the king who lies there.

RISE OF ADOLF HITLER

Adolf Hitler, son of an Austrian customs officer and his Bohemian wife, born in Austria, April 20, 1889.

He left Vienna for Munich in 1912. Served with the 16th Bavarian Infantry during the war, thus losing his Austrian citizenship. Wounded twice.

On February 4, 1920, the National Socialist German Workers' Party was formed with seven members including Hitler. Hitler was thrown into jail following the failure of the "Beer Putsch," November 8, 1923.

On January 30, 1933, Hitler was appointed Chancellor by President von Hindenburg to head coalition regime.

On March 23, 1933, the Reichstag voted Hitler Cabinet authority to govern by decree.

On November 12, 1933—Popular plebescite voted 92.2 per cent. for Hitler's foreign policy.

On June 14, 1934—Germany announced moratorium on all foreign debt payments, effective July 1.

On June 17, 1934—Vice Chancellor Franz von Papen attacked radical Nazi policies in critical speech.

On June 30, 1934—Hitler acted to purge Storm Troop ranks.—

On August 19, 1934—Hitler is elected President of the Reich by an overwhelming majority of votes of the nation.

ASTRONOMERS MAY PRODUCE SOLAR ECLIPSE

The time is coming when astronomers who feel like having an eclipse of the sun will be able to gratify their wishes at any time, through the medium of a new device which has been reported to the National Academy of Sciences.

The device will chiefly be used, said Dr. A. M. Skellett of New York City, for studying the Corona, the mysterious pearly streamers of light which extend outward from the sun, hundred of thousands of miles into space.

Another astronomical instrument so sensitve that if set up in New York it could register the heat and light of a candle burning across the Atlantic in Paris, was described by Dr. Joel Stebbins of the University of Wisconsin.

With it astronomers will be able to learn the colours of stars too far away to be studied by telescopes, Dr. Stebbins declared.

The "artificial eclipse" machine enables astronomers to see the sun by television, with the glare eliminated. Ordinarily the sun is so bright that the Corona cannot be studied except during an eclipse. The device will make possible the reproduction of the major features of a solar eclipse whenever the sky is clear. Dr. Skellett added.

TELEVISION MACHINE ON MARKET

A new television apparatus, projecting images without the aid of a lens, has been successfully tried out and will be put on the market in the fall at a moderate price, according to an announcement made recently by John Mackay, vice president of the National Television Company, N.Y. The machine will work on either direct or alternating current and will project a picture about five inches square.

MISS FRANCE, 1934

Mlle. Simone Barillier, dark-eyed French girl, who was recently selected as the most beatiful girl in the entire country, thereby winning the title of "Miss France, 1934." Mlle. Barillier will now compete in the International contest at which "Miss Universe," the most beautiful girl in the world, will be chosen. She is seventeen years of age.

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO CHANGE MIND

Baltimore Judge Upholds 'God-given Prerogative'

It is a woman's "God-given" prerogative to change her mind at any time about anything, Judge Eugene O'Dunne has decreed in the Baltimore Circuit Court.

In an opinion filed in the court to-day declaring void the marriage of Miss Virginia Classen Thompson, 1933 "color girl" at the Naval Academy, to John Brandon Bronner of Baltimore, Judge O'Dunne said a woman had a right to change her mind even about marriage.

"Decisions dissecting the feminine mind, soul and body and their several requirements are at best mere man-made law, and law is never accepted as binding on the female of the species" the jurist said.

He added that a woman might change her mind without regard "of consequences and without any sense of responsibility either to God, law or man, especially in all affairs of the heart."

"It is a God-given, if not constitutionally recognized and guaranteed right," he added. "She needs no legal guarantee. She simply exercises the female prerogative.

"Only a few hours before the ceremony Miss Thompson had decided not to be married."

Miss Thompson and Bronner, a filling-station employe, were married at Ellicott City, Md., last November after an admitted cocktail party in Baltimore. In papers filed by Miss Thompson asking an annulment, she said friends insisted on the marriage.

The jurist wrote his decision in New York on hotel stationery, saying he was leaving the United States for the Summer and did not wish to let the annulment proceedings continue to hang over the young people involved.

CHORUS GIRLS TO GO NUDE

Better Than Tantalising Skirts, Says Paris Music Hall Director

"Nudism in the music-halls is perfectly all right if done in the proper spirit," the Paris directors of theatres have decided, so French chorus girls are not going to be dessed up.

The directors decided at a meeting not to follow the American stage and film "clean-up," which now obliges hitherto "nude" dancers to hide behind bubbles or put a skirt on.

Varna, one of the directors of the Casino de Paris, declared that "It's better for the audiences if the dancers are all naked instead of wearing short stockings, short skirts and showing a tantalising strip of skin."—B.U.P.

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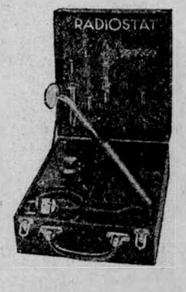

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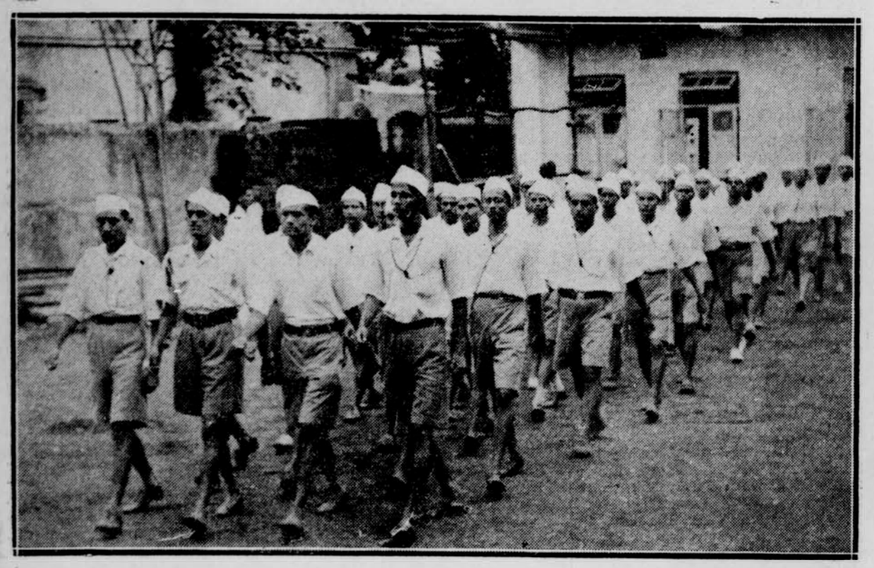
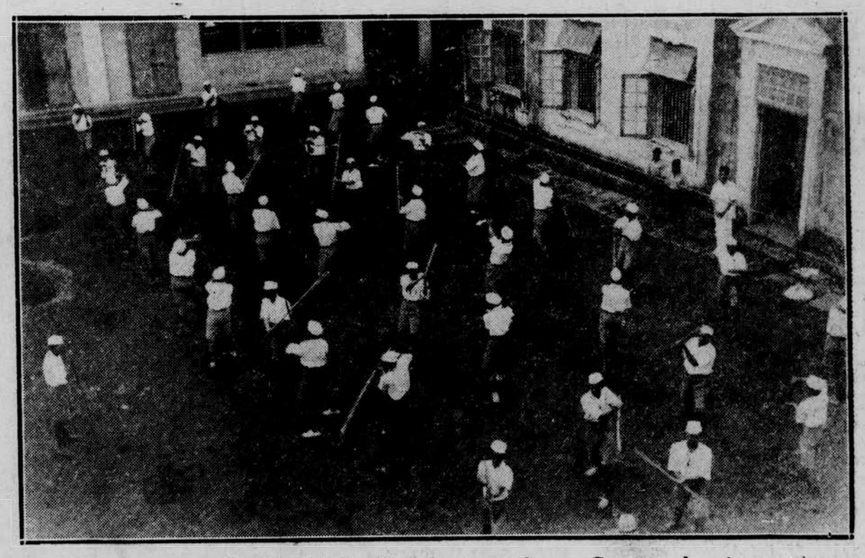
Congress Volunteer-Officers Under Training



Cadets of the Officers' Training Camp of the Congress marching.

Mr. A. S. Ekamber Iyer, Camp Commander of the Officers' Training Camp.



Cadets at Lathi Drill—Mr. V. R. Modak, Asst. Camp Commander, instructing.

RAMCHANDRAJI STICKS TO HIS VOW

Refuses To Suspend Fast Even After Mahatma's Appeal

How is Pandit Ramachandraji Sharma, who is fasting for the last 20 days, and fasting unto death, as a protest against the "Firman" of the Durbar of Mangrol removing the ban on cow-killing?

Hundreds of people go for his "Darshan" every day and put the same question, while enquiries on the telephone are numerous.

A representative of the "Chronicle" saw the Panditji, who is lying in his bed, emaciated and yet cheerful.

Asked as to how he felt, the Panditji told our representative that he felt very weak. He complained of being unable to get proper sleep. He could pass the daytime in company of people, who came to see him, but at nights, he feels restless.

Loss of Weight.

The Panditji who was 128 lbs. in weight 22 days ago, before he commenced fast, is now reduced to 106 pounds.

His condition took a little worse turn since the morning, as he has started hic-coughing since about 11 a.m.

The following bulletin is issued for public information by Dr. Dhru, who examined him on Saturday morning:—

"Twenty-second day of Panditji's fast. Last night an enema was given and the result was satisfactory. Panditji had an hour's rest early morning. There is considerable depression. He took a fair quantity of water yesterday evening."

A number of Panditji's friends have come to Bombay from Jaipur, Ajmer and Indore to enquire about his health. Mr. Haribhau Upadhya, a member of the All-India Congress Committee and President of the Ajmer Provincial Congress Committee also came on Friday to see him.

Gandhiji's Letter

Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following letter to Panditji on Friday:—

"I receive your news every day. I fully realise the importance of your vow but I have sume doubt regarding its necessity. I advise you to give an opportunity to the "Mahajan" and in the meantime to suspend your fast. You can make it clear that pending the negotiations of the Mahajan you are suspending your fast with a choice to resume it should the Mahajan fail. By this you will give an opportunity to the Mahajan to negotiate with the Mangrol ruler with ease. As soon as you are better, please come to me at once when I will explain you the principles of cow service. Please wire me if you suspend your fast.—Yours, truly,

MOHANDAS GANDHI."

Panditji's Reply

The Pandit has replied as follows:

"Received your kind letter. I have been your follower since childhood. It is God's will that I have to worry my revered Guru. I fully realise the service you have done for the protection of cows. I have read your book on "Roos." I know that every year 70,000 cows are slaughtered in India. If cow slaughter in Mangrol is stopped, it will not stop cow slaughter of whole India but if cow slaughter in Mangrol continues, it will start at places where it does not exist now. You advise me to suspend fast and give an opportunity to Mangrol Mahajan to negotiate, but they have already done so and failed. What does it matter if I am sacrificed? India will have one less slave if I die. What can I write more? I want your blessings.—Yours truly,

RAMCHANDRA SHARMA VIR."

"BAKHALE DID WELL"

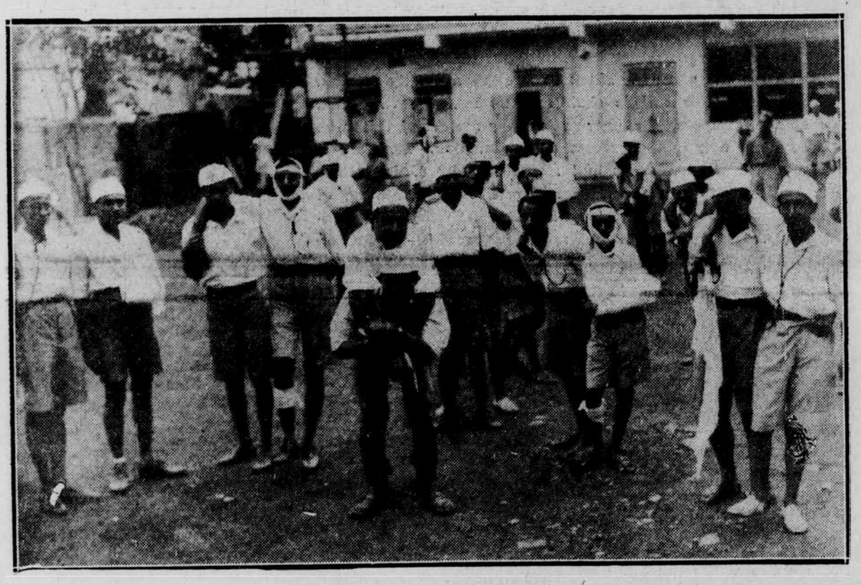
Popular Opinion On "His Most Tactical Move"

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 24

Mr. Bakhale's move in the council session yesterday declining to move the remaining amendments to the Penalty Clause of the Concialiation bill is acclaimed as the most tactical move in all quarter. The popular opinion has it that Mr. Bakhale did well that by not moving further amendments, he firstly stuck to his original demand of not having any penal servitude at all and secondly without committing himself to any provision of penalty, compelled Government to lay their cards upon the table, which Government seemed reluctant to do on their own initiative

I understand that the Penalty Clause may now be wittled down to six months imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine.



Cadets at First-aid Drill.

Congress Volunteers Under Training

60 Picked Officer-Cadets Undergo Rigorous Training In Camp

About 60 would-be officers of the Volunteer Corps for the 48th Session of the Indian National Congress, are under brisk training and in a short time will direct and guide the 2,000 volunteers who will maintain order and assist the visitors to the Congress.

The 60 officer-cadets are all picked men, who had had undergone training in one system or another previously.

Under the able control and command of the Camp Commandant. A. S. E. Iyer and his two assistants, V. R. Modak and Mr. Inamdar, the training of the officer-cadets is fast progressing.

The discipline enforced and observed is so systematic and thorough as to inspire confidence in any one regarding the abilities of the officers to handle and direct the operations of the large number of volunteers during the period of rush and bustle.

It is nearly ten days when the cadets first hoisted the Congress Flag in their training grounds and the progress made since then is considered very satisfactory, especially, in view of the fact that the cadets are all intelligent men who recognise the value of discipline and the responsibility of their position.

At present they are being trained under the Hindustani Seva Dal Discipline Code, which had earned a nation-wide reputation and which was officially recognised by the Congress as the befitting training for any true voluneter.

The cadets have to get up at the first Bugle Call at 4-45 a.m., and roll up their kits. One chaddar, one blanket and a pillow are the only articles which constitute their kit.

Cold water bath is compulsory and half-an-hour is alloted for the conclusion of the morning ablutions.

Within fifteen minutes after this every cadet must be ready fully dressed in his uniform.

MORNING EXERCISES.

Morning exercises open with the National Flag Salutation, and for good two hours, the cadets are drilled with the rigid discipline of any other volunteer organisation.

At 8 o'clock in the morning, they are free to go anywhere for the day.

At 5 minutes to 8 in the night, they must re-assemble in the General Hall of the Congress House and punctually at 8 p.m., roll-call will have to be answered.

Delay even by a minute will evoke punishment and a repetition of this offence, would entail removal of the cadet from the corps.

After the roll-call, there are lectures addressed by specialists in volunteer organisation or in other pertinent subjects required to form part of the intellectual equipment of an Officer of volunteers. The subjects of the lectures include, organisation, discipline, the work they would be called upon to do during the coming session, traffic and crowd control, etc.

HOW TO APPREHEND "INTRUDERS"

Practical instruction is being given in the apprehension of intruders and intelligent handling of the undesirables who may make their way into places where large crowds collect.

Between 9-30 and 10 p.m. all the cadets are required to reproduce in writing what all they have understood from the lectures and their notes are valuable in guiding them for future reference and will also give an inkling into the manner they are able to understand their duties and responsibilities.

At 10 p.m national songs are sung in chorus and all the cadets must join the chorus.

At 10-15 p.m. the signal for "Lights Out" is given and the cadets retire for the night, while those detailed for sentry duty would take up their respective positions.

To test the general abilities of the cadets while on sentry duty, surprise "raids," arranged and organised by the Camp Commandant, were carried out and the "intruders" staged a march towards the camp.

The pace of progress is remarkably fast and the training officers have no doubts regarding the abilities of the cadets.

BATTLE WITH ARMED DACOITS

Villagers Recover Property After Killing A Gangester

NAWABSHAH, Aug. 24.

An encounter between an armed party of dacoits and villagers is reported from village Doulatpur.

It is stated that the dacoits after looting a house in the village took to their heels with a booty of about Rs. 3,000 when the headman of the village who was informed of the looting proceeded with a party and came face to face with the dacoits. There ensued tough fight wherein a dacoit was killed and one seriously injured.

The looted property has been recovered.—United Press.

"RELEASE SARAT BOSE, OR TRY HIM"

Bengal M.L.A.s To Wait On Home Member

SIMLA, August 24.

A deputation mostly of Bengal Members of the Assembly will wait on the Home Member, sometime next week, before the Assembly Session concludes in connection with the resolution recently passed at the public meeting, Calcutta, demanding either unconditional release or trial of Mr. Sarat Bose.

It is expected that the Government will explain their attitude fully to the Deputationists. Particular importance is attached to this move as Mr. Sarat Bose has agreed to stand as Congress candidate for Assembly Election.—United Press.

TO BRING BACK AMANULLAH?

Three Afghan Residents Arrested In Karachi For Alleged Plot

KARACHI, August 25.

Enquiries from official circles disclose that the arrests of three Afghan residents in Karachi, of whom one is a former Consul, were effected in connection with the intimation received from Afghan Government.

They are accused of hatching a plot to bring back Shah Amanullah to the throne of Afghanistan.—United Press.

CONGRESS WORKER SWEEPS POLLS

Woman Candidate Leads In Karachi Civic Election

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, August 25.

A novel feature about the new Karachi Corporation is that for the first time, lady members will take their seats in the Corporation Hall. Mrs. Hatim Tyabji, daughter of Sir Akbar Hydari, has been nominated by the Government. Miss Sipahimalani, a leading Congress Worker of Sind has been elected to the Corporation by an overwhelming majority, she had the lead of 1,500 voters over the next successful candidate and topped the poll in her ward.

NATIONALIST PARTY FOR BIHAR?

(From Our Correspondent).

RANCHI, August 23.

It is understood that some Nationalists of Chota-Nagpur had been closely watching the proceedings of the Calcutta Conference and seem to have been much impressed by the presidential address of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

It is expected that about the time when the next session of Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council will begin at Ranchi, a strong and regular Nationalist Party will be organised here formally and its nominees for the Assembly selected.

Ranchi, Aug. 19.—In place of Rai Bahadur Haridas Chatterji, who is now on a seven months' leave, Mr. E.W. Clarke has been appointed to act as the Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bihar and Orissa.

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